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[illegible], [illegible] [illegible].

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[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] v. [illegible], [illegible] : P.P. [illegible].

[illegible] Girls' [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible], Girls' [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] : P.P. [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] :P.P.[illegible]

[illegible], [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible],

[illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] of [illegible],

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible],- [illegible] [illegible] :

[illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] (朝鮮開化史)

[illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], [illegible],

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] : [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible], [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible],- [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible],

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[illegible] on [illegible], [illegible], [illegible].
[illegible], [illegible], [illegible],
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] process -
[illegible].
[illegible]'s [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] : P. [illegible].
[illegible] [illegible].
[illegible] ([illegible]), [illegible] [illegible],
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" " " " " " " " "

[illegible] the social [illegible] of every individual whose character and [illegible] based on [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible], [illegible] as a superior person - one who [illegible] school life [illegible] as essential to a career of leadership among his [illegible], whether as a man or worker, or citizen and public servant".

[illegible] the scarcity of [illegible] school in each high school district, a high school has to collect the pupils from [illegible] distant places. Its [illegible] was [illegible] number of cases. This is [illegible] by, still greater inconvenience to the [illegible] to have [illegible] pupils with [illegible] more advanced [illegible] than elementary schools. The possible plan of sending some of these pupils to a [illegible] place where higher [illegible] could be given [illegible] state aid. The experience of the [illegible] very [illegible] great disciplinary value. [illegible] the [illegible] plan of distribution of the pupils [illegible] divisional districts supported already will [illegible] adopt.

Therefore, in [illegible] old governing [illegible] cities and towns were established. [illegible] distributed and unhealthy. [illegible] established, although [illegible] rather heavy. The new school buildings will contribute to reform the people's mind and to root out the conservative spirit deeply implanted in the mind of the [illegible]. It is natural that [illegible] different [illegible] live in [illegible] buildings rather leaving a [illegible].

I am sending [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] educational endeavor. "[illegible]", says [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] educational [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] to heaven, the suggestion by Socrates in [illegible]. [illegible] the design of Japan is not [illegible] for our sake; our design is to introduce Her [illegible] to our civilization and to secure indemnification to her. The necessity of secondary and special education is no [illegible] question.

The moral instruction is one of important problems. The principle shall be based upon the child's conviction. They should be broad and universal principles, also to the profession of the proper patriotic spirit. My design is very far from adding a formal moral instruction as a subject to the course of study. The dry, formal and abstract [illegible] of other [illegible] is of no use. I [illegible] the course of study in several territories. It is certain that pupils feel sleepy and [illegible] fatigue in the class of moral instruction and other subjects. The elementary course of moral instruction should be impressive and interesting, aiming at the moral impression on the part of the pupils. The conditions of [illegible] suggestion was given in the chapter VII should be adopted and the problems related to moral instruction shall be carefully studied aiming at the establishment of proper principles adaptable to the [illegible] conditions. It is beyond question that the transplanting of moral culture of the pupils is the teacher's [illegible] duty.

[illegible] as the importance of secondary and higher education.

One may propose some objections against my plan on the ground that the higher special education will not be advantageous to the Koreans under the present conditions, and that it will be better to establish some of lower grade or technical or professional schools, i.e., apprentice schools to which the graduates from the nursery schools shall be admitted. This suggestion seems to be very wise, but it is artificial, unnecessarily and unnatural. The natural tendency of progress of educational movements shows us that the need of such professional schools of lower grade is felt by the people, when they are on a high standard of civilization. In Japan, for instance, it is only 10 or 15 years since the need of such schools began to be felt very much. The higher education causes a thirst for knowledge. The higher educated people voiced out by society their young ambitions. The professional schools of lower grade will naturally appear in Korea one or more generations later, when the people of the school that need of education.

Some politicians may argue that Japan might have [illegible] to educate the Korean people, because it is easier to [illegible] the ignorant [illegible] people. If Japan [illegible] evil [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

IV. [illegible]

The degenerating tendency of Korean people rises from the vices of the caste system. The vicious system hinders common people from lifting themselves up in the society,- however wise and ambitious they may be. The nobles without any special ability or power will hold higher positions in the government offices. The whole country is controlled by ignoramuses, not by chosen leaders, leaving the common people ever hopeless. The nation has become weaker and weaker. [illegible] select leaders from the whole nation. It is cannot be accomplished by means of the existing system of elementary education called "[illegible]". The ideals are too low. Without taking more of a step, Korea can never reach [illegible] goal.

Again the caste system hinders the common people from feeling their relationship to the state. Their patriotic spirit is less than that of the Japanese people. The Koreans should have a [illegible] notion that the country is their own. They should understand that the Emperor and nobility are only owners of the whole country. This misunderstanding must be driven away from their minds. This can be done by means of the [illegible] of the caste system, [illegible] upon the [illegible] of common people's approach to higher positions [illegible], [illegible]

Girls' Education Department.

The Girls' Education Department of Girls' Higher Normal School is intended to give the students such instruction as to enable them to master the knowledge to inspire an ideal home or to become a qualified teacher of Girls' High School or other schools.

The department shall be separated from the Special School building in accordance with the present condition.

The course of study, for the time being, three years' course shall be [illegible] to four years' course, [illegible] does not find any necessity [illegible] the advanced course as it is in Japan now.

The course of study and classification of terms shall be found in the following table, the subjects being, ethics and etiquette, education and psychology, Chinese and Japanese, English, mathematics and book-keeping, household management, history and geography, natural science, physics and chemistry, drawing, music, physical training.

[illegible]

Table No. XIX. Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry Departments.

Year	1st				2nd				3rd							
									1st + 2nd Terms				3rd Term			
Subjects	For Mathematics and Physics students		For Physics + Chemistry students		For Mathematics and Physics students		For Physics + Chemistry students		For math. + Physics students		For Physics + Chem. student		For Math. + Physics students		For Physics + Chem. students	
Ethics	2	Social Ethics History of Ethics	2	"	2	History of Ethics	2	"	2	Ethics	2	"	2	"	2	"
Psychology + Education	2	Psychology	2	"	2	Applied Psy Education	2	"	4	History of Educ Method of Teaching	4	"	14	Method of teach Practice of Teach School management School Hygiene	14	"
Mathematics	6	Algebra Geometry Trigonometry Analytical Geometry	6	" " " " Functions	5	Theory of Education Analitical Geometry Calculus	3	Differential Calculus Integral Calculus Theory of Functions	6	"			4	Def. Calculus Integral Calculus Theory of Functions.		
Physics	4	General Physics Heat	4	"	4	Sound Light + Heat + magnetism	4	"	5	Light + Electricity + magnetism	5	"	3	Electricity + magnetism Dynamics	3	"
Laboratory	(2)		(2)		(4)		(4)		(4)		(4)		(2)		(2)	
Chemistry	3	Organic + Inorganic	3	"	3	Organic + Inorganic Theory of Chemistry	4	Organic Chemistry Inorganic ch. Theory of Anal. Chemistry			6	Organic ch. + Organic m. (Analysis of) Theory of chem.			3	"
Laboratory	(2)		(2)		(2)		(4)				(4)				(2)	
Astronomy									2	Astronomy + Meteorology	2	"	2	"	2	"
Drawing + Manual Training	2	Linear Drawing Wood work	2	" "	2	" metal work	2	" Wood + metal work	3	" "	3	"				
English	5	Reading + Grammar Translation Composition Conversation	5	"	4	"	4	"								
Physical Training	3	Military or Common Gym. Ex.	3	"	3	"	3	"	2	"	2	"				
Total hours per week	27		27		25		24		24		24		25		24	

N.B. 3 hours per week of German or French may be added.

Reference; See Table No. XVII. Numerals in ( ) are not included in the

[illegible]

[illegible]

Subject	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Subject	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	2	2		[illegible]	2	2	2
[illegible]	3	1	1	[illegible]	3	3	3
[illegible]	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible], [illegible]	1	1	1
[illegible]	3	2		[illegible]			
[illegible]	1	2	2	[illegible]	2	2	2
[illegible]		1	1	[illegible]	2	2	2
[illegible]			3	[illegible]	3	3	3
[illegible]	2	2		[illegible]			
[illegible]	2	2	2	[illegible]	2		2
[illegible]		1	2	[illegible]			2
[illegible]		2	2	[illegible]	3		
[illegible]	3	2	2	[illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible]	1		1
[illegible]	2	2		[illegible] - [illegible]			2
[illegible]		1	1	[illegible]		1	
[illegible]		2	2	[illegible]		3	
[illegible]	2	2	3	[illegible]			3
[illegible]		1	3	[illegible]		2	
[illegible]			3	[illegible]	1		
[illegible]	2	2	2	[illegible]	3		
[illegible]	2						
[illegible]	[illegible]	30	30	[illegible]	30	30	30

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	3	3	3	[illegible]	1	1	
[illegible]	7	7	7	[illegible]	3	3	
[illegible]	3	3	3	[illegible]	3	3	
[illegible]	3	3	3	[illegible]			3
[illegible]	2	3		[illegible]	1	3	
[illegible]	3	3		[illegible]	4	5	5
[illegible]		3		[illegible]	3		7
[illegible]	3	3	7	[illegible]	5	4	6
[illegible]			3	[illegible]	3	3	
[illegible]			3	[illegible]	1	1	1
[illegible]	3	3	3	[illegible]			7
[illegible]	3	3	3	[illegible]	3	3	3
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Table No. XI.

Department	Law			Politics			Economics		
Year	1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd
Subjects									
	2			2	3				
Japanese Constitution				Dissertation					
Civil Law (Japanese)									
General	3			3			3		
Property	2		2	2		2	2		
Debt		3			3			3	
Family		2						3	
Succession			2						2
Criminal Law (Jap.)	4			4	3				
English Constitution							1	1	1
English Law									
General	4								
Agency & Contract	2								
Wills		4							
Evidence, etc.		4							
Trusts & Ex, corporation, etc.			4						
Criminal Law	3			3					
Law of Civil Procedure		4	2						
Law of Criminal Proc.		3							
Private International Law			3			3			3
Commercial Law			3	3		3		3	3
Economics				4			4		
Political Economy (Lecture)				2	1				
Finance					3	3		3	3
Distribution Law			3			3		3	
Statistics						1			1
Sociology						2			2
History of economy							1	3	2
Law							2		
Law, Finance, Politics, etc.									
History of Thought								2	
Writing								1	
Total of Hours	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Hours	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Total Hours per week		21	17	21	23	23	22	21	23

[illegible] : [illegible], [illegible] : [illegible]

[illegible]: [illegible] Civil [illegible] Law.

[illegible], Physical Medical (Specialties).

Medical Jurisprudence,- Insanity, Medicine, Medical Jurisprudence, Organic Chemistry, Dental (Theory), Qualitative Analysis, Microbiology, Pharmacy, Public [illegible], Medicine, Anatomy, Applied Mechanics, General Applied Chemistry; Process of Production, Press, Oil, [illegible]; Process of Manufacture; Process of Wool Scouring, [illegible] Wool Stock, Physical Medical and Therapeutic Exercises, Use of Drugs, Pharmacy of the [illegible] Special Features of Electricity, various [illegible].

Medical Jurisprudence,- Anatomy, Histology, Physiology, Medical Chemistry, General Pathology, Materia Medica, Diagnosis, General Surgery, Therapeutics, Clinical Medicine, Out-patient Dispensary, Obstetrics, Operative Surgery, Hygiene, Therapeutic Medicine, Pathology of Syphilis, Physiology, Gynecology.

Mining and Metallurgy,- Mining, Mining Engineering, Geology, Assaying, Metallurgy of Gold, Lead, Copper, Zinc, Silver and Gold-Silver, Metallurgical Engineering, Ore Dressing, Metallurgy, Metallurgy of Iron and Steel.

[illegible] Department,- [illegible], [illegible] and Mineralogy, Geography, Geology, Law [illegible], Modern Languages, [illegible], [illegible], Economics.

[illegible] Science Department,- Biology, [illegible] Education, Botany, Zoology, Physiology and Hygiene, [illegible], [illegible], Drawing, [illegible], (Nature Study).

[illegible] Department,- Physics, Psychology, Laboratories, Physics, Chemistry, Mechanical Drawing and Manual Training, Physical Training (Gymnastics).

Agricultural and Veterinary Department,- Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Zoology, Anatomy and Histology, Physiology, Pharmacology, Bacteriology, Soils, Silviculture and Crops, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Veterinary Science, Dairying, Horse-shoeing, Entomology, Chemistry, Surgery and Operative Surgery, Contagious Diseases, Medicine and Therapeutics, Veterinary Public, Comparative, Pathology, Farm and Agricultural.

Commercial Department,- Commercial Composition, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Geography, Commercial History, Mercantile, Commercial Correspondence, Business and Economics, Civil Law, Commercial Law, Industry, International Law, Commercial Penmanship, Commercial Arithmetic, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible]

course 3 years generally. Medicine [illegible] extends over four years.

The courses of study are provided for seven departments [illegible] each [illegible] of Girls' [illegible] Department [illegible] in Seoul; [illegible], Law; Medicine; Literature; History and Geography; Mathematics; Physics and Chemistry; Natural Science; and [illegible]. The course of study of local special schools being Agriculture, Commerce, Industry, and Mining.

The course of study will be established [illegible] Tables No. XII and XIII. Each reference [illegible] which I referred will be found in each Table. The course of study of each department is the following:-

Law Department,- Constitution, Civil Law, Criminal Law, English Law, International Laws, the Law of Civil Procedure, the Law of Criminal Procedure, Private International Law, Commercial Law, Administrative Law, French or German, Physical Training (Gymnastics).

(Politics,- For the Students in Politics, economics, Political History (Modern), Finance, Statistics, and Sociology is added [illegible]).

Economics; Civil Law, [illegible], Criminal Law, Private International Law, Economics, Commercial Law, Finance, Administrative Law, Statistics, Sociology, History of Economics, [illegible], [illegible], History of Trade, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible].

[illegible] r, [illegible] school [illegible], or [illegible] school or [illegible] 1 year [illegible]. [illegible] to the great [illegible] social [illegible]. [illegible] special [illegible]. [illegible] Special Schools will [illegible].

The [illegible] Special Schools shall be [illegible] the following:

1. Small Special School.

Special School	Principal	Teachers	Asst.T.	Dor.C.	Assistants	Clerks
	1	20	30	2	6	[illegible]

2. Other Special Schools shall respectively have at least 30 teachers and officers.

Special School	Principal	Teachers	Asst.T.	Dor.C.	Assistants	Clerks
	1	10	11	1	4	2

Teachers' salaries [illegible],400 yen per year [illegible] 480 yen [illegible].

The principal and teachers of special schools shall not be dismissed [illegible] public.

The number of students [illegible] special school shall be fixed at 300 ([illegible] 300 in S[illegible].)

Special schools shall offer a period of 3 years ([illegible] 4 years).

(In Japan, [illegible] special school [illegible]

XXV. Special Schools.

Special schools will be required to give students special training as necessary to prepare them either for practical occupations inclusive of skilled and professional or for advanced work in higher institutions. Without such a diploma or special school, no one should enter the high schools or any department, nor should be promoted or transferred to a higher school or a special school, excepting those who pass special examinations in their course.

(This suggestion is made to keep young men from, with an underlying purpose to give diversions to the people and to supplant the liquor trade. Other diversions are different, but the reality of diversions are higher and more. Many have not diversions, and find this diversion.)

Special schools in Central will have some departments, such as, Law; Medicine; Teaching; Journalism; Art and Engineering; Mechanics; Business; Railroad and Telegraph; Banking and Business; and Domestic Science; Business Schools' Training Department. Night-time and day-time special schools will be established, - Agriculture, Science, Art, Engineering and Journalism, respectively. Wei-Ho and Chang-Ju special schools will have Department, i.e. Agriculture, Science, and Engineering, etc.

(See [illegible] of special schools [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] al [illegible]s - 2	"	2 [illegible].	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	4 [illegible].	4 "	5 "	5 [illegible] -	5 "
[illegible]	3 [illegible] -	3 "	3 "	3	3 "
Japanese	3 [illegible],	3 "	3 "	3 "	3 "
History Geography	3 [illegible] (3) [illegible]	3 [illegible] (3) [illegible]	3 [illegible] (3) [illegible]	3 [illegible] (3) [illegible]	3 " (3)
[illegible]tics	3 [illegible].	3 [illegible].	3 [illegible].	3 [illegible]	3 "
[illegible]	3 [illegible] Zoology	[illegible]	2 [illegible] & Chem.	2 [illegible].	"
[illegible]	2 [illegible]	[illegible]	1 "	1 "	1 "
[illegible]			[illegible] 3 relating 3 [illegible], clothing, [illegible] fied, [illegible].	[illegible] -3	"
[illegible]	3 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	3 "	3 "	3 "
[illegible]	3 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	2 [illegible].	2 "	2 "
[illegible]			1 [illegible]	1 "	1 "
[illegible]	3 [illegible] 3	"	3 "	3 "	3 "
[illegible]	30	30	30	30	30

[illegible] effective in [illegible] education.

[illegible]: [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Girls' High School.

[illegible]

[illegible]

([illegible].

As [illegible] of [illegible] -

[illegible] of pupils, grades of scholarship, self-government,

conditions of pupils, [illegible] salaries,

[illegible] condition [illegible] pupils, as Public

[illegible] teachers and pupils, library, etc., [illegible]

school [illegible] its own accord in conformity [illegible]

[illegible] local conditions. [illegible]

[illegible] teachers and pupils.)

The color of the uniform shall be black three quarters of a year and gray in Summer.

The model of pupil's uniform is the following:

[illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible]) [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] [illegible].

c) Teachers and officers should [illegible] uniforms [illegible] community life [illegible].

d) [illegible] officers [illegible] uniforms.

[illegible]. Students' Uniforms. Pupils shall wear uniforms [illegible] school, [illegible].

In gymnastic exercises [illegible] trousers, [illegible] pupils [illegible] gymnastic [illegible].

(I must confess [illegible]. [illegible]. [illegible] school [illegible]. [illegible]. [illegible]. [illegible] school [illegible], [illegible].)

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] conferences consisting of branches and [illegible] officers. The conferences shall be [illegible] as follows:

1. Instruction
2. Drill
3. General (Administration, organization, [illegible])
   Affairs (Schools, Mobilization, [illegible])
4. Ordnance
5. Military
6. Affiliated [illegible]

[illegible]. Members' Meetings.

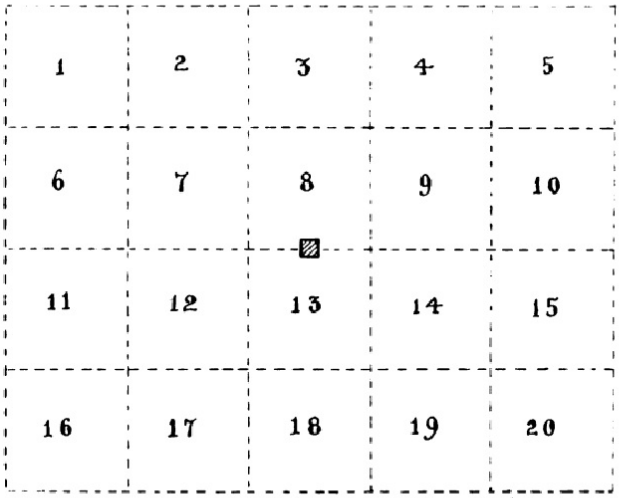
IV. In order to secure co-ordination of employment and discuss improvements affecting all people, there will be Members' Meetings. Regular meetings shall be held at least once a year when the school superintendent will be asked to give it. The record of each meeting will be kept in the Department's Office and the superintendent of schools will receive one of the copies of the resolution, together with the [illegible] of the school children.

(Such meetings are common in many civilized countries.)

[illegible]. Children and Charity.

[illegible] children [illegible] responsible.

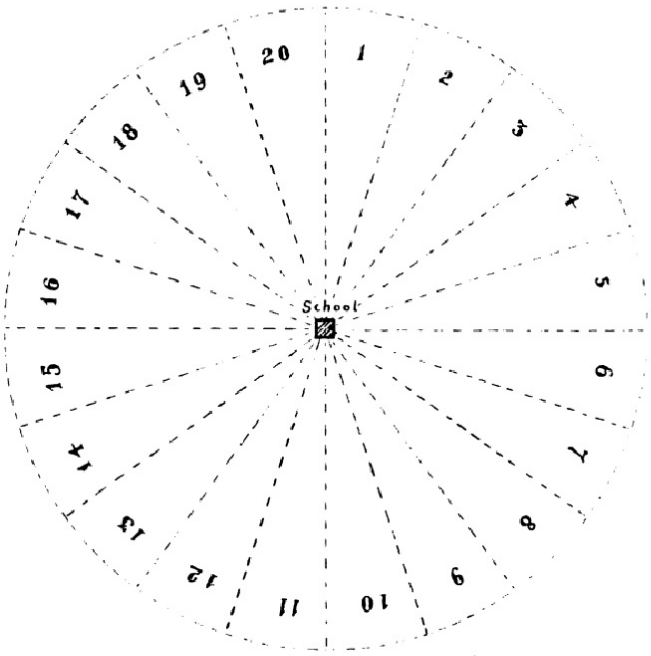
[illegible]



(Prof. Dressler's suggestion)

1 to 20 are the school supervision ranges.

In one range 27 or 28 pupils shall be distributed.



(my own device.)

(These two rules are approved by the Department of Public Schools.)

31. On any occasion any pupil who [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

B. Dormitories.

32. The pupils [illegible] . . . Public Schools shall have no dormitories [illegible] will be sent [illegible] [illegible]. When there is no dormitory, the pupils will be [illegible] among the well-to-do families of the city [illegible] [illegible] all [illegible] school, and each teacher shall be a guardian of those [illegible] pupils who come within the range of his supervision. If some well-to-do families dislike to accept pupils in their residences, a teacher will take care of the matter himself. One question is this: How shall the supervision ranges be divided? One is a circle with a radius of one mile, divided into twenty corresponding to many teachers and officers. The other is a block system. Each has advantages according to the locality of [illegible]. The following is the diagram:-

[illegible] (-) [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

(T[illegible] Stanford University. I[illegible]. It [illegible])

[illegible] . . . [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] . . . [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

---

1. [illegible]

the school may permit the pupil to be absent on leave.

18. At the end of the term of absence on leave, the said pupil may re-enter the same grade.

19. The transfer of the pupils from one of these high schools to another may be permitted where a necessity arises.

c. Promotion and Graduation.[1,2,3]

1. Promotions will be given at the end of each term; provided, that promotion in some subjects may be omitted.

2. The final grades in each subject each term are based on daily activities, occasional papers in addition to term examination.

3. The grades in each subject at the end of the school year are based on the average of the final grades each term.

(The method Nos.17 - No.19 is used in the case of Japanese schools)

20. The rule of promotions will be issued and reported to the pupils in three grades. The first mark (+) denotes satisfactory work. Of course the pupil may be called a failure by (±) which means conditional promotion, or by (-) which means the chance of passing or re-examination. The end

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1. The Ministry of Education, Japan, 1908 : P.[illegible]
2. The Ministry of Education, Japan, 1909: P.[illegible]
3. The Ministry of Education, Japan, 1909:P.[illegible]

[illegible] classes.

([illegible] No. 7 [illegible] No. 9 [illegible] Jap- [illegible].)

9. [illegible] receive [illegible] registrar's [illegible] . . . [illegible] School, [illegible] it [illegible] office [illegible].

10. [illegible] pupil [illegible] admitted, will receive a certificate [illegible].

(The two rules, No.9 and No.10, [illegible] Cal- ifornia. [illegible] Jap [illegible] pupils themselves. [illegible] Cal- ifornia rules [illegible] Jap [illegible].)

11. The pupils [illegible] place [illegible] shall promptly [illegible] registrar's office.

12. If a guardian [illegible] pupil dies, [illegible] office.

13. If any pupil [illegible] conduct [illegible] his [illegible], the pupil will be expelled.

14. If any pupil be continually absent [illegible] classes [illegible] school [illegible],

C. Admission and Graduation.[1,2,3]

5.[1,2] Pupils shall be admitted [illegible] . . . . [illegible] years; provided, [illegible], [illegible] [illegible].

6. [illegible] shall be admitted [illegible] . . . . . [illegible], [illegible].

7.[1] Graduates from [illegible] shall be admitted [illegible] . . . . [illegible]; [illegible] applicants may be admitted upon examination in the following subjects: [illegible], [illegible], Arithmetic, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible]; provided, [illegible], [illegible] subjects, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible].

8. [illegible] [illegible] -

---

1. [illegible] School, [illegible], 1903: P.P. 11 - 14.
2. [illegible], [illegible], [illegible]: [illegible] - [illegible].

3. School year, term, vacation.

1. The school year shall [illegible] the 1st of September and [illegible] and [illegible] the 10th of July. (The Elementary schools [illegible] July [illegible].)

2. The school year shall be divided into [illegible] terms.

The first term [illegible] Sept. 1st to Dec. 24th (13 weeks)

The second term from Jan. 2nd to March 31st. (13 weeks)

The third term [illegible] April 10th to July 10th. (13 weeks)

3. No school shall [illegible] Christmas.

4. The vacations [illegible] are as follows:

Winter vacation - From [illegible] April 10th (10 [illegible]

Summer vacation - From July [illegible] Sept. 1st. (7 [illegible]

Christmas vacation - From Dec. [illegible] Jan. 2nd. (1 [illegible]

[illegible] adopted by [illegible], and the strength of [illegible] recommended by [illegible] Dr. [illegible]. The [illegible] given [illegible].

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1 cf. [illegible] School. Ch. VII. P.45

The requirements shown in the Table No. IX are not so heavy. Japanese pupils carry these requirements easily. German pupils of similar age carry heavier requirements than the Japanese pupils. While a German pupils of VII B class in Prussian Gymnasium or in Real Gymnasium or in Over-Real schulen carry five more hours per week than the Japanese. American requirements seem to be easy. Dr. Butler says, "A programme arranged on sound educational principles can occupy five hours a day well, though without injury, by guiding the pupil's health or lessening his interest, unless the teacher is particularly lacking in mental equipment and professional qualifications".[1] Dr. Thurber says, "Three hours a day during five days a week, and at least three hours on Saturday morning, is the very day's work of a school pupil."[2]

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1. Butler, N. M. Teaching the Teacher, p.137
2. Thurber, H. [illegible] Dec. [illegible] 1897, p. 1[illegible].
3. [illegible], H.S. The Curriculum of the [illegible] and [illegible], Educ. Rev. 17, 1899 : p.[illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible] No. III [illegible] pupils [illegible].

[illegible] (Girls [illegible])

Hour	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	English	[illegible]
[illegible]esday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]dnesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	English	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]rsday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]lish	[illegible]
[illegible]day	[illegible]lish	[illegible]	[illegible]		
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]lish	[illegible]

([illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible].)

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] pupils [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] ([illegible] [illegible])

Hour [illegible]	[illegible]:[illegible]-[illegible]:[illegible]	[illegible]:[illegible]-9:[illegible]	10:[illegible]-11:[illegible]	11:[illegible] -11:[illegible]	[illegible]:[illegible] -1:[illegible]
[illegible]onday	Physical Training	[illegible]orean & Chinese	Law	German or [illegible]rench	[illegible]eology
[illegible]uesday	[illegible]orals	[illegible]athematics (Algebra)	History	Logic	[illegible]sics([illegible]) [illegible].
[illegible]ednesday	Physical Training	Japanese	German or [illegible]rench	[illegible]orean & [illegible]	[illegible]glish
[illegible]hursday	[illegible]athematics	Logic	History of Education	[illegible]apanese	[illegible]sics (")
[illegible]riday	Physical training	[illegible]athematics	History	[illegible]orean & [illegible]	[illegible]glish
[illegible]aturday.	[illegible]athematics (Solid Geom.)	Law	[illegible]istory	[illegible]panese	

(Devised by [illegible] [illegible] experiences in connection with [illegible] consideration of [illegible], preservation of [illegible], etc.)

[illegible] Curriculum.

[illegible] No. VII [illegible] conditions, [illegible] the condition [illegible] approach.

Your subject	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
[illegible] Instruction	1	1	1		2
[illegible] Hygiene	4	4	4	4	4
[illegible]	3	3	3	3	3
[illegible] English or	3	3	3	3	3
[illegible] or French			2		2
[illegible]	3	2	2	2	2
[illegible]	2	2	1		
[illegible]	4	4	4	4	4
[illegible] & [illegible]	2		3	3	3
[illegible] Chemistry	1	2	[illegible]	2	2
[illegible]	2	1	1		
[illegible]				2	2
[illegible]	3	3	3		
[illegible] hours [illegible]	[illegible]	22	22	30	30

[illegible] Statistics.

[illegible] VI. [illegible]ory [illegible]

[illegible] of [illegible].

[illegible]	1st	[illegible]	3rd	4th	5th
[illegible]					
[illegible]	1	1	1	0	
[illegible]	4	4	4	1	1
[illegible]	5	5	5	5	5
[illegible]	1	1	4	3	3
[illegible]			0	0	0
[illegible]	1	1	[illegible]	0	0
[illegible]		0	0	1	1
[illegible]	4	4	4	3	3
[illegible]	1	[illegible]	0		
[illegible]	1	1	1	0	
[illegible]	1	1	1		
[illegible]				0	0
[illegible]				0	0
[illegible]				[illegible]	0
[illegible]	0	0	0	0	0
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] School [illegible]

[illegible] No. [illegible]. [illegible]

[illegible]

Year	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
...als & ...truction	1	1	1	2	2
...rean & ...inese	[illegible]	4	2	2	[illegible]
...nese	3	3	2	3	3
...lish or	5	5	3	3	3
...man or ...nch			2	[illegible]	2
...tory	1	1	2		
...graphy	2	2	2		
...ematics	4	4	4	4	4
...y & ...logy	1	1	2	4 [illegible]	4
...sics & ...mistry	2	2	2	2	2
...wing	2	2	2	2	2
...ology & ...eralogy				3 Minerals (...) (...1 ...)	[illegible]
...veying				3	3 [illegible]
...nastics	3	3	3		
...al Hours per week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3[illegible]

N.B. [illegible]

Table 6. 17 Examination [illegible] for the candidates in [illegible] department.

Year	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
Subsidiary [illegible] [illegible]	1	1	1	2	2
[illegible] [illegible]	4	4	4	4	4
[illegible]	3	3	3	3	3
[illegible]	1	1		1	4
[illegible]				3	3
[illegible]	2	2	1	4	4
[illegible]	1	2	1	1	1
[illegible]	4	4	4		
[illegible]	1	2	2		
[illegible]	1	1	2		
[illegible]	2	1	1		
[illegible]				3 [illegible]	3 Cont.
[illegible]				3 [illegible]	3 Cont.
[illegible]	3 [illegible]	3 "	3 "	3 "	3
[illegible]	39	33	32	32	32

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1	1	1	0	[illegible]
[illegible]	1	4	3	3	3
[illegible]	3	3	3	4	4
[illegible]	1	2	3	3	3
[illegible]			3	1	3
[illegible]	1	1	[illegible]	3	4
[illegible]	0	0	0	1	
[illegible]	4	4	4		
[illegible]	1	1	1		
[illegible]	1	0	0		
[illegible]	0	1	1		
[illegible]				3	[illegible] 3
[illegible]				0	[illegible] 3
[illegible]				3	[illegible] 3
[illegible]	3	3	3	3	3
[illegible]	28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3

[illegible]	195	21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]ces					
Military Drill [illegible]ics 5 & Games	5 "	5 "	5 "	5 "	
Total Hours [illegible] 33	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	50	

. Instruction time allotted to each subject in each grade shall not be less than 30 minutes per day. [illegible] each [illegible].

Sources:- [illegible]; [illegible], [illegible]; [illegible] Middle School [illegible] of [illegible].

culture

[illegible]. For [illegible], [illegible] will [illegible]

[illegible] for [illegible].

[illegible].[1,2,3,4,5,]

a. [illegible] of pupils.

1. [illegible] . . . . . [illegible] such instruction as is necessary to produce [illegible] for practical [illegible] inclusive of [illegible] for [illegible] to the higher educational institutions.

2. The number of pupils [illegible] . . . [illegible] shall [illegible] 300.

b. [illegible].

3. [illegible] course [illegible] . . . [illegible] school shall [illegible].

4. [illegible], [illegible] schools [illegible].

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1. [illegible] Middle School, [illegible], [illegible]: [illegible].

2. [illegible], [illegible]: [illegible]-151.

3. [illegible] School, [illegible]: [illegible]

4. [illegible] College, [illegible]: [illegible].

5. [illegible], [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] shall be established in each district division called Pu (府) [illegible]. The [illegible] of the [illegible] shall be [illegible] as [illegible] the [illegible] conditions of [illegible]. The [illegible] of [illegible] shall be considered.

The [illegible] of the [illegible] schools shall be based on [illegible] or [illegible] of [illegible]. The [illegible] dis-cussions were given at [illegible] in the second stage.

The courses of study and text books shall be prepared by the Department of Education. Full courses of study shall [illegible] a period of not less than five years for men and four years for women, [illegible] the Japanese standard applicable to the Korean education. Whenever any ne-cessity arises additional prepared study and subjects shall be prepared [illegible] for permission of the Governor. The text book to be used in all [illegible] schools shall be uniform throughout the State, [illegible], [illegible] of [illegible] convenience, simplicity, economy, and division; and as soon as the text books are available, [illegible] shall be used in all grades and classes [illegible] be adopted. [illegible] and social conditions of Korea will [illegible] this plan. [illegible] the [illegible] of the conditions of [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] Schools.[1,2]

[illegible] special schools having been discussed, [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] organization, rules and regulations, which [illegible] to be adaptable to various conditions, without any [illegible] or [illegible] to a slight modification.

High schools in towns should be institutions designed to give pupils such instruction as is necessary to prepare them either for actual occupations [illegible] of teaching, profession or [illegible] to the higher other local institutions. High schools, defined in this way, have a similar nature to normal schools. They should be organized whenever any necessity of organizing two institutions occurs. The idea of [illegible] supports a uniform school system mainly derived from three distinct considerations, viz. as:- first, economical, secondly, simple and easy [illegible] and thirdly, avoidance of party spirit.

The most simple and effective way of establishing and maintaining high schools seems to be by means of direct

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1. Outlines of Administration for [illegible], [illegible] Publication, [illegible], Pamphlet [illegible] Schools, [illegible].
2. [illegible] School (Ontario), [illegible] 1904-1905 [illegible] - [illegible]

[illegible] merely self-sufficient.

[illegible] are [illegible] derived from an unrestricted election, [illegible]? [illegible] 'filling-in' [illegible], but [illegible] pupils?

Flexibility [illegible] with [illegible] electives "[illegible], [illegible], [illegible] the many pos-sibilities [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] conditions"[1] are necessary.

The present plan of [illegible] high school course is based upon the principles above described. The flexibility of the course of study [illegible] election of subjects [illegible] be desired. "[illegible], [illegible] the modern high school aims to provide an introduction to the culture and training [illegible] modern life, [illegible] in so doing it seeks also to adapt its opportunities and demands to the tastes and capacities of individuals"[2].

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1. [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] Values [illegible]
2. [illegible], [illegible] " " " " " [illegible]

"The laws of association in memory are reliable but the laws of acquisition of knowledge, as all real pedagogy points out. [illegible] laws, include such forms of time, place, likeness, analogy, difference, and cause. Add to these laws logical sequence in the development of a subject, and you have all the principles of the method".

"It is the purpose of the high school to give to any one who desires it, an opportunity to study such [illegible] which to study", says Mr. Bryant,[1] "as long as his convenience or inclination may dictate, and at such times as may suit his own or his parents, or, it is the province of the high school to prepare its pupils for the social life to be lived by each, not by giving to all such general preparation as will enable each to adjust himself to any skill work to be done, but by bringing to the particular and or trade in the vicissitudes of life it may be called upon to prepare; or it is the business of the high school to ascertain the particular bent of each individual mind, and to develop those individual aptitudes or talents to the fullest possible extent.

"Pupils do not know enough of themselves or the studies that constitute the curriculum of a high school

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1. Bryant, Wm.T. [illegible] Schools in the United States, Inc. [illegible], 1900: [illegible].

No one subject is capable of yielding all these incentives equally, but they are found in varying degrees in all subjects. The kinds of incentives to activity, whether intellectual, aesthetic, moral, or constructive, derivable from the course of study, depend on content (nature of the subject matter).

"Real interest will always be accompanied by capacity for a subject, and may usually be recognized by persistent, independent and successful pursuit of a subject. Real interest is the sole condition of strong and permanent incentives.

"The kinds of power developed by a given subject will be: (a) specific; and (b) general.

The power developed will always be chiefly specific, but if, through correlation, the mutual modification and interdependence of subjects are traced.

"The conditions under which strength and permanence of power are developed are continuity and intensiveness in the pursuit of any subject, based on interest".

"Intrinsically there is", says Mr. Baker, "no such thing as a primary center except the child himself. If the child lacks normal development and has not the aggressivity mind for the various departments of knowledge, create new centers of appreciation and interest, cultivate the neglected and abnormal power.

[illegible] of power in action".

"Each one of these groups", says Dr. W. T. Harris,[1] "it was assumed [illegible] be represented in the curriculum at all times in some basis which rested in the area and previous training of the pupil. This would be dependent upon the lines of correlation defined in that Report (see p. 18) and (1) 'spiritual world [illegible] starting in the world of human learning', and (2) 'the psychological symmetry - or the individual'.

[2] "As the educational value of a subject", says Professor [illegible], "I mean its adaptedness in promoting the realization of the aim of education.

"The educational value of different subjects, i.e. their adaptedness in promoting the realization of the aim of education . . . consist (a) in the scope, kind, strength, and permanence of the incentives to activity,- and (b) in the kind, degree and permanence of the power to think and to execute that these subjects can develop.

Here, then, we have a common measure of educational value. Its factors are incentives and power.

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1. Harris, W. T. [illegible] Report of the Committee of Ten on Secondary School Studies, Educ. Rev. III: 375.

2. Adams, E. T. [illegible] Educational Values, Ch. I [illegible] -

[illegible]. The studies correspond [illegible] (1) [illegible]-
[illegible]ics; (2) natural science; (3) history; (4) [illegible] and
literature; (5) [illegible]. [illegible] based on
practical [illegible], [illegible] a higher intellectual
training, [illegible] all [illegible], all [illegible]
[illegible], and the higher development of [illegible] sciences.
Natural science requires [illegible] of [illegible]
[illegible] and of plants and animal life, [illegible] train-
ing in observation, and is [illegible] basis of [illegible]
civilization. History reveals [illegible] individual and the pre-
sent civilization, in the light of all human action, is a
source of ethical training, and has high practical value
for the problems of government and society. Literature re-
veals the ideal [illegible] and the aspirations of man, [illegible]
[illegible] and ethical culture, and in a practical way
[illegible] poetry to life. Art and [illegible] distinct
types of knowledge, cultivate the higher emotional powers
and, like ideal literature, serve as guardians of permanence
in execution and in conduct of life.

"In these distinct [illegible] each subject has a [illegible]-
[illegible] value - for the life, for power, for practical life.

" . . We may say [illegible] through give us
the power of knowledge for action; [illegible] for [illegible] - and
[illegible]

If the scope of the high school could be broadened as to attract a far larger proportion of youth, if its day could be lengthened and filled with a more systematic and carefully correlated curriculum tending to develop, among other things, the power of concentration, the nation would see a new race capable and inclined to think; a race able to develop and acquire new ideas; a race not only knowing how to work, but not afraid to work; a race regarding whom no employer could think of asserting that they had been spoiled by schooling.

"Unhappily, one cannot establish courses in gumption; but one can put into a high school many subjects that promote its growth. Foremost among these will be mathematics, the sciences, and manual training.

"Secure . . . a rational, flexible, really educative secondary education, dominated by professional, not amateur, in charge of the highest personal ideals, and the morals of those who receive it will be practically assured. Without this, or, allied with it, didactic morality is wholly ineffectual".

Now, what is the field of knowledge? Dr. Baker says, "I may make a crude division of the field of knowledge,- (1) mathematical relations; (2) natural phenomena; (3) human action; (4) human thought; (5) aesthetic and ethical

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[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the ability, schools that only respond.

"Finally, the employer, especially in commercial pursuits, asks, almost invariably [illegible] the [illegible] application shall [illegible] familiarity [illegible] and power over the tools of social communication; over reading, writing, speech, expression and the use of numbers.

"Give a boy with good health and sound habits, who can read understandingly, speak clearly, write legibly, arithmetically and accurately, and cipher correctly; let him have industry, [illegible], tact (which comes by nature), [illegible], kindliness, and the power of working both hard and effectively – the business and industrial world is his [illegible] choose from; for his work will make him fit for [illegible].

"Additional to these qualifications, however, the ambitious followers of the professions and the others – [illegible] [illegible] not merely as sources of culture and good citizenship, but for their utility in his chosen work . . . The professional man, [illegible], must have acquaintance with history, with politics, with languages, with literature, with the fine arts, with [illegible] the body of past and present human experience and aspiration, real familiarity with [illegible] the broadly educated man.

"In conclusion, [illegible] power of [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] can be found [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] high school be a small [illegible] course of study; on the contrary it will at [illegible] be compatible with opportunity for selection on the part of the pupil, [illegible], [illegible], as on the parallel occasion [illegible] of [illegible], and extensive special elective study.

"Judiciously supervised, the provision of choice in, in itself, of [illegible] value at the high school age. . . For if the secondary course proper covers at least four years, if it be in the hands of wise teachers, the establishment of large proportion of the pupils can be readily discovered.

There are other great classes [illegible] to [illegible] high school course not only in possible, but [illegible] quality [illegible], the professional class, the commercial class, the industrial class.

What are these qualities which every [illegible] of unskilled hand-power—be it the [illegible] contain lines into skilled brain-power—men? First good morals. The lad must be trustworthy, honest, [illegible], not easily tempted, strong to withstand the [illegible] which life holds for everyone. Secondly: [illegible]. Thirdly: [illegible]tion. Fourth: power of concentration. Fifth: [illegible] power, [illegible] skill in hand-work, [illegible] in "[illegible]". [illegible] understanding [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] ibility in [illegible] training [illegible] civic [illegible]s.

"In this field, as in every other, careful training in a limited portion, combined with [illegible] general [illegible] of [illegible]ils, [illegible] general survey [illegible] whole.

"[illegible] rarely done [illegible] matter, [illegible] attention to the [illegible] man's spiritual life brings [illegible]; [illegible] attention to the [illegible] of political and social life will not only [illegible] understanding, but [illegible] public spirit, [illegible] public duty, [illegible] ambition and aptitude for public service, and promote the [illegible] of public institutions".

Dr. [illegible] says,[1] "A [illegible] public high school should preserve equality to and all possible vocations; that it should give no advantage to [illegible] the future physician over the future lawyer, to the shop-keeper over the mechanic, or the mechanic over the profession[illegible]: [illegible]? [illegible] common to all [illegible] special to any profession or peculiar to any trade, [illegible] educational value. [illegible]

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[1] [illegible]

[illegible], and [illegible], of summary [illegible] in the pupil's own language. . . . For the best results from the study, it is needful that the pupil be led to [illegible] individually to work out problems; [illegible] comparison of the views of different writers, [illegible] upon which they rest, [illegible] training in writing essays and papers, [illegible] writing in his own language the results of his work. For all this a good library is needed, and [illegible] writing, helpful, [illegible] teacher.

"The study of government and of political methods should be closely associated with the study of history, and indeed should generally be made a part of it. . . . Careful instruction in [illegible] principles, and training in the [illegible] political [illegible], are [illegible] the teacher can [illegible] pupil [illegible] duties of his later life.

"The growth of industry [illegible] makes [illegible] subjects [illegible] economic questions [illegible] duty of educational institutions [illegible]".

"[illegible]," says he, "I [illegible] introduction of the subject [illegible]. It could [illegible] in [illegible] pupils [illegible]; [illegible] liberalizing [illegible];

[illegible], [illegible] in [illegible] of youth and a real [illegible] culture of mind need not be unsatisfied in" [illegible].

Mr. Taussig says,[1] "A high school curriculum that is good in itself, which is well planned and well carried out,- and there ought to be no other,- should be acceptable not only for the pupils' immediate training, but as a preparation for his higher education.

"This training may be considered under two heads: first, as to general training in reasoning, observation, and expression; and second, as to the attainments in the subjects bearing directly on public life, such as history, government, economics.

" . . The specific things concerning which the high school pupil ought to get information and training that will prepare him for civic duties and responsibilities.

"For this purpose, the subject to which most weight should be given consistently is history. Both for general culture and for civic training, the study should be pursued throughout the high school course. . . The study of history should be made the means not only of acquiring information and training the memory, but of reasoning from cause to effect, of understanding the growth of institutions and

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1. Taussig, F. . . The Problem of Secondary Education as Regards Training for Citizenship, Edu. Rev. 17, [illegible]:

[illegible]

[illegible] . . .

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

"[illegible] warm-[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

"[illegible]

[illegible]

"[illegible]

[illegible]

"[illegible] with [illegible] high [illegible] value [illegible] culture [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. The culture [illegible] [illegible] from [illegible] [illegible] school will [illegible] higher work; it will not overlook the [illegible] facilities; it will [illegible] an [illegible] man, [illegible] prepared to be a [illegible] and [illegible] consumer; it will not [illegible] [illegible] dilettantism; it will [illegible] and [illegible] development of all the faculties and will give balance and effectiveness to life.

" . . . The [illegible] value of scientific study or [illegible] is [illegible] it [illegible] and compels the alert and quickened sense, [illegible] perception [illegible], and [illegible] [illegible] training of the higher faculties of comparision, judgment and generalization.

"All this should be in during [illegible] period of adolescence, [illegible] [illegible] pupil is ever to enter upon the highest specialized work. . . . The [illegible] studies [illegible] against the old education is that [illegible] harm results in the life [illegible] of [illegible], where deterioration and [illegible] decomposition [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and vigorous growth.

" . . . While [illegible] [illegible] people [illegible] of the [illegible], [illegible]

[illegible]

". . . [illegible] and dull if we continue to see culture in the secondary school [illegible] humanities alone. [illegible] school [illegible] different windows of the soul.

"[illegible] teachers [illegible] girls, and to [illegible] children [illegible] by [illegible] studies alone, we must call upon [illegible] presented by modern science to supply the curriculum of the secondary school. . .

"There is a range of observational studies [illegible] children [illegible] in its own life. Physics, chemistry, physiography [illegible] biological branches [illegible] transmission [illegible] groups [illegible] which [illegible] choice and [illegible] special [illegible] mental power. Children should [illegible] problem [illegible] required [illegible] special [illegible] in [illegible] as well as [illegible], and to discipline [illegible] of the [illegible].

[illegible] force should [illegible] exhausted in [illegible] culture or [illegible] by a vocation, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] difficult [illegible] completely for the training [illegible] of children [illegible]. It is a serious [illegible] [illegible] unwise view that does not lead to [illegible] citizen-ship.

". . . . In secondary school will not simply and [illegible], [illegible] should [illegible] pupils have [illegible] expression of his individuality in his curriculum and in his training; [illegible] [illegible] of the education [illegible] social force [illegible] culture.

". . . . As many streams of information as possible should be opened [illegible] in such [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] period of secondary education. All subjects to be considered worthy of [illegible] required for collegiate education should be found in the secondary curriculum. Any subject [illegible] of distinctively educational value [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] collegiate education [illegible].

"I [illegible] are disgusted [illegible] the elements of general culture [illegible] should be [illegible] in secondary schools. Such schools [illegible] [illegible] will, because most boys and girls [illegible] continuation of their studies in [illegible] schools. [illegible] [illegible] of schools [illegible] [illegible] should [illegible] [illegible] life [illegible] [illegible]; [illegible]

individual contribution of other phases and the possibilities of correlation, which makes complementary curricu- which refers to each of the other subjects in the curriculum, and which makes full allowance for the needs and capacities of the individual child; educational values as affected by the development of subjects; educational values as affected by the environment and economic status of the child; educational values as affected by the demands of society; and the effect of certain psychological considerations on educational value. The third[3] is Flexibility in Secondary School Courses. Under this general principles of method as affecting secondary school work; and the principles applicable to the organization and presentation of material, for instance the presentation of [illegible] normal [illegible] logic order, the objectification of work, the inclusion of motor activity in learning process, [illegible] humanizing of school work, individual work, and school government and class management in secondary schools.

To illustrate the specific points above mentioned, let us quote some American educators' discussions. Mr. Abraham Flexner[1] in the Problems of Secondary Education as regards general culture says, "A young [illegible] should emerge from the secondary school, with his vigor and educational

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1. Flexner, A., The Problem [illegible] [illegible] General Culture; [illegible] Rev. [illegible]

[illegible]. The underlying ideas of the law have been laid on the similar principles of secondary education throughout the civilized world.

Although the conditions of Ceylon, as we saw, are quite distinct from those of the other civilized nations, it will be better to follow the new idea which the old one, because that the means is a real practical problem, not an old classic I knowledge. The base of the principles of secondary education which a country may follow is the American, in spite of the necessity of some slight modifications in adapting these principles to Ceylon. The clear understanding of the wise adaption of the principles will be insisted upon.

Now, what exactly is meant and to be considered as an aim the principles are the aim of secondary education: [illegible] is "the aim of education in general - individual and social efficiency and satisfaction; the socializing of the individual; culture; vocational efficiency; discipline; the proper co-ordination of the various aims; special considerations about the aims of other of society", etc.[2] The special aims and educational values are these: The [illegible] vocational value of a subject which gives direct contribution to one or more phases of the vocational aim, while [illegible]

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1. [illegible], Ch. [illegible], The School Curriculum, [illegible] Secondary Education, [illegible].

VIII. On what principle should the Demand [illegible] of Secondary Schools [illegible]?

As [illegible] study of secondary education in [illegible] and Europe is concerned, [illegible] of [illegible] of the course of [illegible] development. [illegible] Study in [illegible] [1] [illegible], in the Parliamentary debates on [illegible] to the 'pl[illegible] [illegible]' [illegible] the secondary schools of the country, especially 'lic[illegible]' [illegible] the universities, which in turn they overrun, and of which [illegible] the actual course; [illegible] [illegible] evil [illegible], and a medical [illegible], [illegible] already having [illegible] undertaken in this direction [illegible] introduction of a reformed curriculum involving [illegible] introduction of terms purely scientific [illegible] and in the Gr[illegible] and introduction in their stead modern [illegible] and [illegible] language. On the [illegible] [2] "[illegible]", the [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] and the [illegible], the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to the

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1. Rev. [illegible]. Secondary Education, 1899-'00 Vol. I, P.P. 155.

2. [illegible], D.D., [illegible] Secondary Education [illegible] Oxford. [illegible] p.17; P.P. [illegible].

1,0[illegible],000 yen or $[illegible],000

(1[illegible] schools cost - - - - 9[illegible],000)
(each being [illegible],000 yen)
(1 School costs - - - - - 1[illegible],000)

3. For gymnasiums 150,000 yen or $37,500.

The total sum of the necessary expenses shall be something like the following:-

For 4 years stay in Japan - - - - - - - -[illegible]7,040
" 15 school buildings - - - - - - - - 1,0[illegible]0,000
" 15 gymnasiums (each school 10,000) - 150,000

1,[illegible]0,040 yen
or $[illegible],[illegible]0

Some one may think that Japan cannot appropriate this large sum from the State treasury. But, the sum might easily secured by the fund collected of the Americans [illegible] as I mentioned in the preceding chapter. Still, if there be some objections to doing so, it is desirable that the state shall spend at least 300,000 yen for [illegible] government houses [illegible] school [illegible], besides 150,000 yen for [illegible] schools.

[illegible] Girls' High School [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] . . [illegible],[illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible],[illegible], [illegible] . [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]:

Total expenses of [illegible] Schools - [illegible], [illegible]0 [illegible] - [illegible]7,[illegible]00
" " " [illegible] Special [illegible] [illegible], [illegible],[illegible] - [illegible],[illegible]
" " " [illegible] Special School - - - -[illegible],[illegible]
" " " [illegible] Girls [illegible]. Dept. - - - [illegible],[illegible]0
" " " [illegible] Girls [illegible] School - - - [illegible],[illegible]
[illegible],[illegible],[illegible]

As to [illegible], annual [illegible] to be [illegible] for the improvement [illegible] the [illegible] schools shall [illegible] [illegible] - [illegible],[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 1,[illegible]00,0[illegible]0 [illegible] [illegible]00,000.

[illegible] temporary [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] for the [illegible] shall be [illegible] [illegible]:

1. For [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Jap[illegible] [illegible] - - -[illegible],[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]0,440

(For 4 years' [illegible] -[illegible]7,[illegible]0 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible],[illegible]0

[illegible]. For school buildings:

Salaries of principal and teachers per year - - - [illegible],100
(average [illegible] per teacher for 70 teachers)

State support of students - - - - - - - - - - - - - [illegible],000
(about 10 [illegible] per [illegible])

Dormitory Overseers' salary - - - - - - - - - - - - - - [illegible]00

Fire [illegible] - 200

Stationery, [illegible], etc. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - [illegible],000

Books for library - [illegible],000

Town janitors' salaries - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - [illegible]00

Repairs - 000

Payments [illegible] - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 550

[illegible],550

The annual expenses of Local Colleges' Education Department [illegible] are as follows:-

Salaries of principal [illegible] per year - - - - - - 15,000
(average [illegible] per teacher for 15 teachers)

State support of students - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 50,000

Dormitory Overseers' salary - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - [illegible]00

Fire [illegible] - [illegible]0

Stationery, [illegible], etc. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - [illegible],000

Books for library - 1,000

Janitors - 800

Repairs - 500

[illegible] - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 550

Therefore the annual expenses of eight high schools shall be about [illegible]10,000 won.

The annual expenses of each special school excepting Seoul Special School shall be something like the following:

Salaries of Principal and teachers per year -	[illegible]7,000
(average 75 won p. m.o., for 8 months 30 teachers in all)	
State supported students in each school per year (about 10 men per s.o.) -	[illegible]0,000
Dormitory overseer's salary - - - - - - - - - - -	[illegible]00
The clerks' salary -	[illegible]00
Buildings, apparatus, etc. - - - - - - - - - - - -	[illegible],000
Books for library -	1,000
Three janitors' salary - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	[illegible]0
Repairs -	[illegible]00
Expenses of pupils for graduation - - - - - - - - - - -	500
	[illegible]6,300

The annual expenses of Seoul Special School shall be something like the following:

III. [illegible] Annual Expenses.

Annual expenses of [illegible] High School will be [illegible] like this:-

Salaries of Principal and teachers per year - - - - - - - - - - -	10,100	Total Salaries ([illegible])
(Average [illegible] per [illegible], per teacher 20 teachers in [illegible])		
State support of pupils in [illegible] school per year - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	35,000	
(Board per [illegible] 4.10		
(Room " " .70		
(Stationery " " .30		
(Miscellaneous " " 1.10		
6.20		
(Total of the above described items per pupil 16.0		
(Books for the use per pupil, per year - - 3.30		
(Uniforms, shoes, etc. - - - - - - - - - - - - - 1.70		
23.0		
Dormitory Overseer's salary - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	400	
Two Cooks' salary - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	[illegible]	
Furniture, apparatus, etc. - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	3,000	
Books for library - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	400	
Two janitors' salary - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	[illegible]	
Repair -	[illegible]	
Expenses per pupil not specified - - - - - - - - -	30	
Total	[illegible]	

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1. Marysville Middle School Report, Expenses of pupils, 1903-1904. P.P. 33 - 35

2. Ukiah, [illegible], a Private Report on Salaries and expenses of Adult Girls High School.

3. Sacramento Agricultural College Report, Salaries, 1902-1903 P.P. 15

4. [illegible] expenses [illegible].

The present suggestion is based upon the principles both Japanese and American school buildings and equipment. In American and Japanese ports stress is laid on the improvement of the lighting and ventilation of school rooms, water closets and many other things. Such improvements as this is very desirable in the schools of the Orient. However, it is not economical to children in Korea and even in Japan hitherto those who try to adopt the good arrangement once. The present suggestion is to be to be a least possible plan on value in. Based to Hamguchi, a Japanese architect, and I made essential conferences the Korean children and the schools buildings.

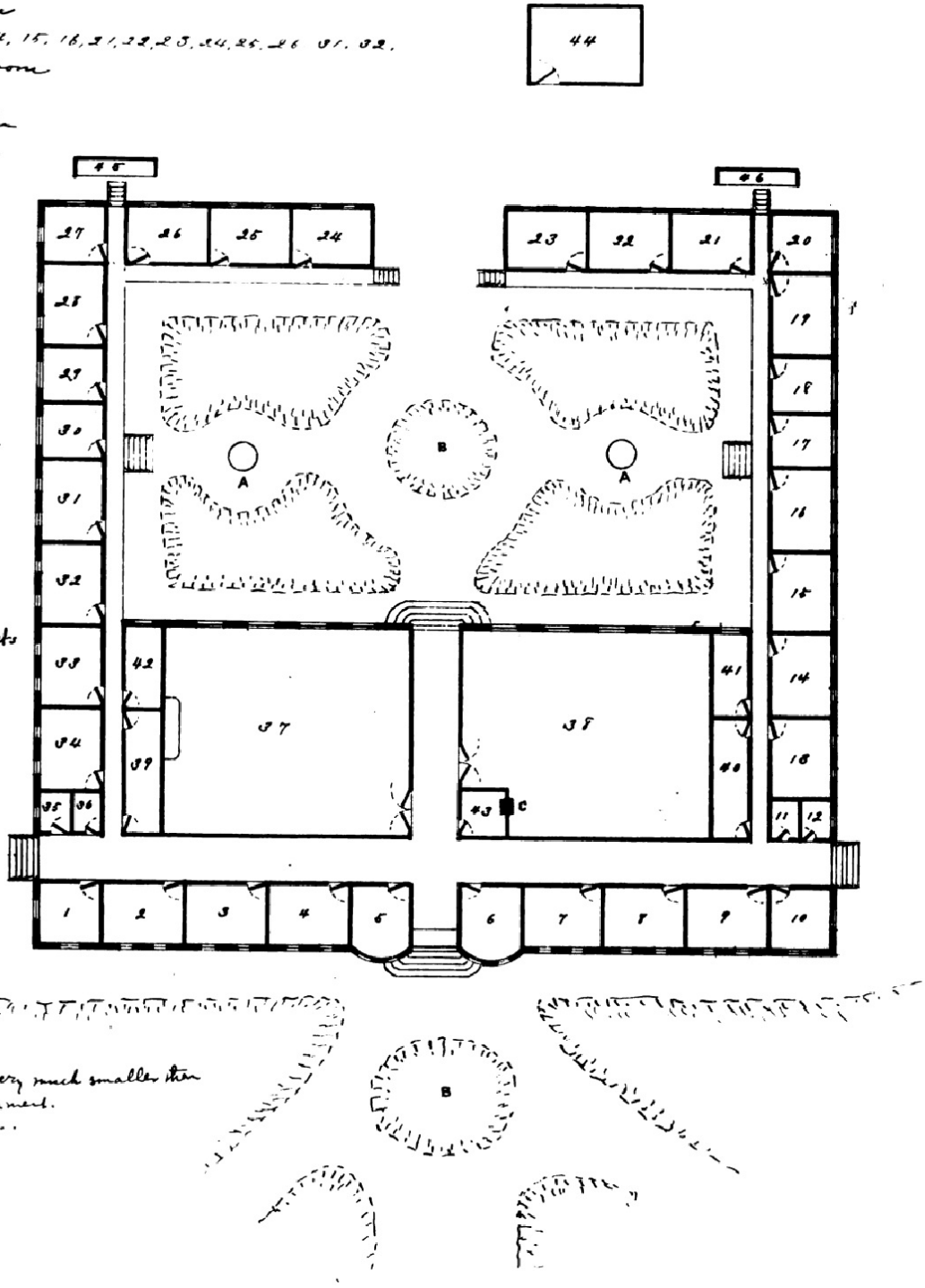
The types of the school desks, benches, black-boards, shall be carefully selected from the European and American ones. The custom type is still in use in most country school desks and benches. The details of the construction shall not be given here, except:- One-fourth of the height of the pupil's whole body shall be the height of the desk; one-eighth of the height of the body shall be the difference between the desk and the bench. The width of the seats shall be one-fifth of the height of the body. This suggestion is based on "The School Architecture and Hygiene" by Dr. Gilbert B. Morrison and Professor Dressler's lecture in the University of California.

It is desirable to establish the dormitory in each school for its disciplinary value. The dormitory shall be such buildings as to shelter 250 pupils at least. It is common that the high schools in Japan provide such dormitories for the welfare of the pupils.

In high schools, books and charts, maps, measures, black-boards, desks and benches, clocks, thermometers, instruments, apparatus, for the teaching of history, geography, gymnastic instruments, and other important things, in addition to the ordinances relating to the elementary schools, high schools, girls high school and special schools shall be preserved in each school where these ordinances are prevailed.

Another plan of Special school building is this :-

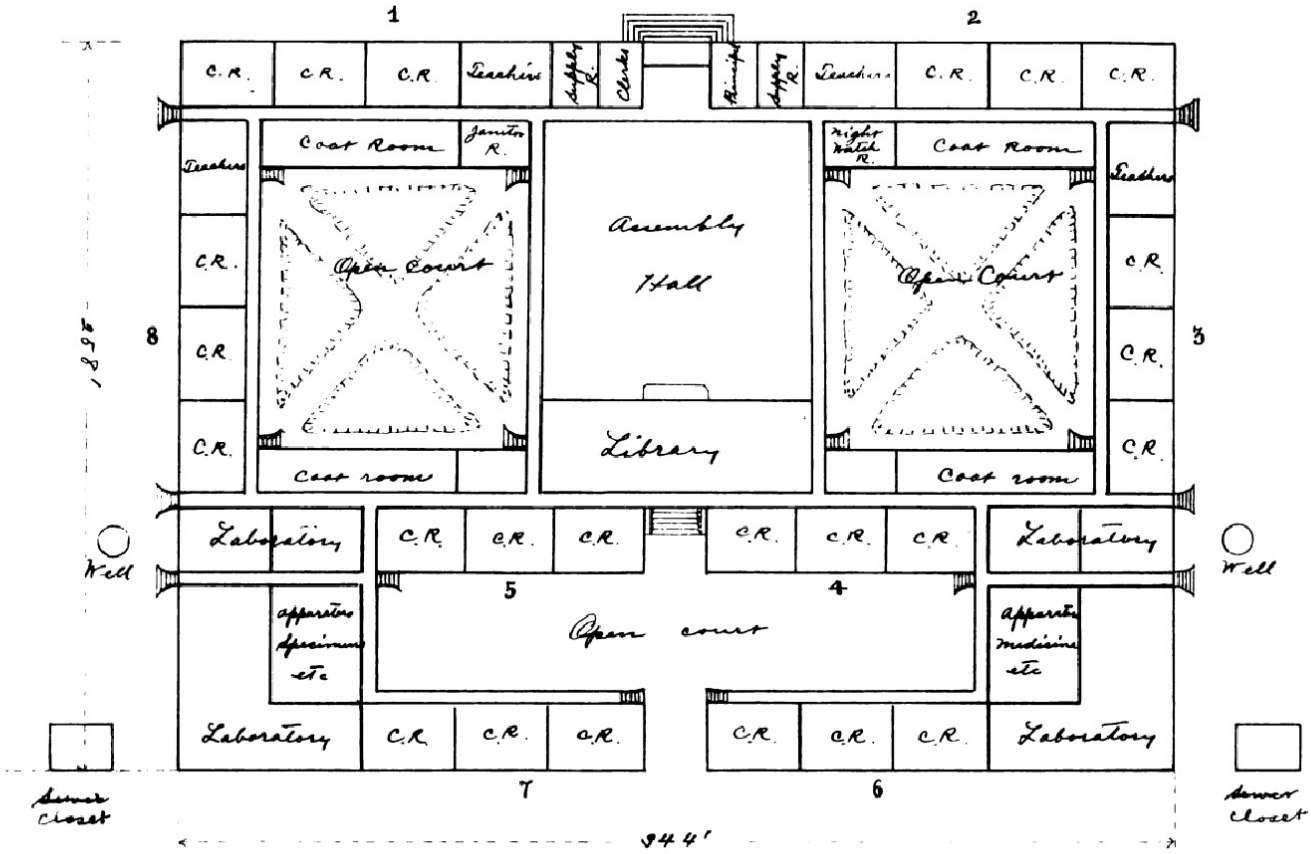
1 + 10 Teachers room
2. 3. 4. 7. 8. 9. 13, 14, 15. 16, 21, 22, 23. 24, 25. 26 31. 32.
33. 34. Class Room
5 Principal
6 Registrar Office
11 Janitor's Room
12 + 35 Store
17 Laboratory
18 Apparatus
19 Lec. R.
20 Laboratory
27 "
28 Lec. R.
29 Apparatus
30 Laboratory
36 Night watch
37 Assembly Hall
38 Library
39 & 40 Lunch R.
41 & 42 Coat R.
43 Reception R.
44 Barn
45 & 46 Sconce Closets
A Well
B Plants
C Stove



N.B. Window size very much smaller than the actual requirement. This is by mistake.

Foundation plan. (Frame building, one story)

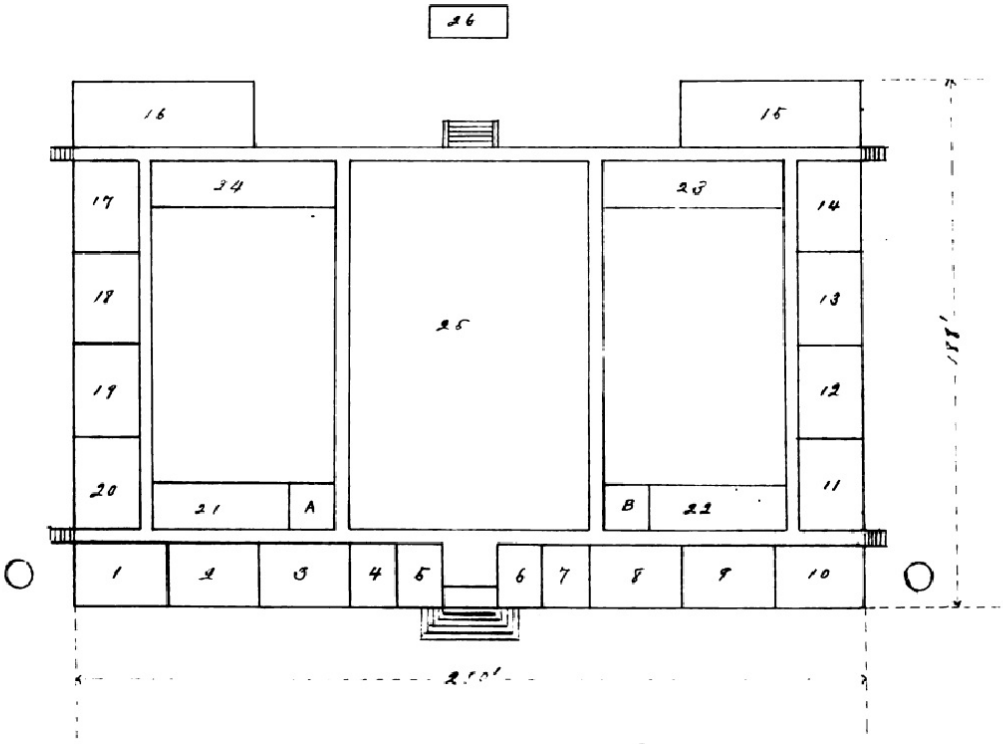
About $ 80,000 (120,000 yen)



1 Literature
2 Law
3 Economics
4 History and Geography
5 + 8 Mathematics Physics and Chemistry
6 Medicine
7 Natural Science

The following is a plan of a one story frame building for a high school.

About $17,000 (68,000 rm)



1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 18, 19, 20, = Class rooms
4. = Teacher's room
5. = Clerk's room
6 = Principal's room
7 = Teacher's room
14 = Library
15 = Laboratry
16 = "
17 = Drawing room
21–24 Coat room
25 = Assembly Hall
26 = ~~Lower~~ closet
○ Walls
A Janitor's room
B Night watch's room

yellow or [illegible] natural color.

"Stoves shall be provided for each room according to the exhibition of the locality.

"The corridor shall be [illegible] on one side only, and the width shall be [illegible] feet.

"The water closets shall be separated from the main building. The number of closets shall be provided for every one hundred pupils, [illegible] pupils."

Materials used for school [illegible] should [illegible] suitable for the purpose.

The school buildings should face the north or the south according to the climatic and physical conditions of the different localities where [illegible] should be on the eastern or western side of the site. This will [illegible] direct sunlight, and reflected light from some objects e.g. [illegible], [illegible], etc.

"The size of a school room shall be [illegible] 30 feet long and 24 feet wide. The height of ceiling shall be more than 9 feet from the floor", although 10 feet and a half are theoretically and practically preferable in American and Europe school buildings. The size of a Japanese school building is mainly 30 x 30 x 9 (or 10) cubic feet. The open, well lighted Japanese school houses seem to be not so close or unhealthy even if there be no ventilation scheme. Now school rooms arranged more carefully have some air passage at fixed high above the windows. In some sense and mainly so the scarcity of long timber in Korea and in hard economical conditions, Korea will follow the Japanese school for the air basin. It is beyond question that the school buildings of America and Europe are excellent.

"The height of the floor from the ground shall be about two feet and unusable air passage shall be provided under the floor.

"The square feet of window surface shall be more than one-sixth of the size of the floor surface. The height of the lower window frame from the floor shall be about two feet and a half and the distance between upper frame and the floor shall be six feet and a half. The windows shall not be set up at the front of the pupil's seat and to the left side of the pupil.

"The color of the school room shall be [illegible]

II. The School Building.[1,2]

[illegible]

"The school site should be [illegible] of the ground is small in proportion to the size of the school, [illegible] the air is dry and [illegible], where it is convenient for the pupils to the school. It should be protected from [illegible] disagreeable [illegible]. Good water supply and sewage disposal should be provided.

"The floor space for each pupil should be at least 35 square feet in the lower grades of elementary schools and not less than 15 square feet for each pupil in the higher grades of the elementary school, and in very [illegible] 750 square feet for each high school.

"School buildings should be planned [illegible], under individual [illegible] provision for seating, supervision and health. The school house is primarily an [illegible] building. The school house should have [illegible] proportion to the number of classes, [illegible] hall, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], lunch rooms, janitor's [illegible], [illegible], etc.

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1. Judge (A Periodical) [illegible] School Outlook, [illegible] School Buildings. [illegible] Vol. 4, [illegible], [illegible] pp. 70-71.

2. [illegible] "[illegible] Education, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], pp. 3-75

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Schools. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - [illegible]

" " [illegible] - - - - - - - - - [illegible]

" " [illegible] - - - - - - - - - [illegible]

" " [illegible] - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - [illegible]

	Boys	Girls	Total	Due School
[illegible] Schools - -	- - -	- - - - -	[illegible]	[illegible]
" [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" [illegible] - - - -	[illegible]	- - - -	[illegible] - - -	(5)
" [illegible] - - - - - - -	[illegible]	- - - -	[illegible] - - - -	[illegible]

	Boys	Girls	Total	Due School Boys	Due School Boys	Due School Girls
[illegible] Schools - - - - - - -	[illegible]	- - - -	[illegible] - -	[illegible] - - -	[illegible] - - -	[illegible]
" [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] - -	[illegible] - -	[illegible] - -	[illegible]
" [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	(21) -	(3) -	(7) - -	[illegible]
" [illegible] - - - - -	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] -	[illegible] -	[illegible] -	[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

"Art. VIII. The examination [illegible] shall [illegible] [illegible], except in the case of special teachers in ordinary elementary school [illegible] examination is held.

"Art. X. The subjects for examination of regular teachers in (higher) elementary schools shall be Ethics, Education, the Japanese Language, Chinese Literature, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Geography, History, Natural History, Physics, Chemistry, Drawing, Music, and Gymnastics, subject to the provision that one or more of such subjects as Drawing, Music, and Gymnastics may be omitted for the present.

"Art. XII. The subjects of examination for special teachers in (higher) elementary schools shall be one or more of such subjects as Drawing, Music, Gymnastics, Household Management, Manual Work, Agriculture, Commerce, and the English Language, subject to the proviso that the method of teaching shall be included in connection with any of the above subjects."

Whoever [illegible] shall have been successfully [illegible] for five years", the Department of Education "[illegible]".

subjects, and the last [illegible] school [illegible] teaching in the public schools for a period [illegible] at least [illegible] year.

"Normal licenses and [illegible] school teachers shall be valid for life throughout the country.

"Sec. XXXIX. The forms of normal licenses for the primary school teachers shall be as follows:

Form of Normal License for a [illegible]
Ordinary Normal [illegible].

Normal License for Elementary School Teacher.

____
(name)
whose residence, [illegible] place [illegible]
of birth.

This is to certify that [illegible] ____________ is licensed to teach as an Ordinary Normal Teacher, in the Elementary Schools throughout the country.

(Seal) ______________________
[illegible]
Siam, [illegible]
(Seal)

No.____________

Form of Normal License for a [illegible] Normal School
[illegible].

Normal License for [illegible] School Teacher.

____
( )
____
______________ [illegible] residence, [illegible], [illegible] of
[illegible].
(Photograph [illegible])

This is to certify [illegible] ______, having passed the [illegible] examinations [illegible] subjects (or subject) [illegible] Special [illegible] Teacher in all Elementary Schools [illegible] country.

( )
[illegible] ______________________
[illegible], [illegible]
(Seal)

No. ________________________

shall be followed. It is:-

Art. VI. Licenses shall be granted according to the two following methods:

1st. By sanction.

2nd. By examination.

Art. VII. Licenses by the first method shall be granted to the candidates mentioned below, after due inquiry made into their attainments and experience with reference to the subjects of study or the standard to be attained. . .

Clause 1. Persons, who being possessed of licenses as regular teachers in elementary schools, or of licenses as elementary school teachers, or of certificates of graduation in the elementary normal courses . . ., and who having served as teachers in an elementary school for a period of at least five years, are of good moral conduct and proficient both in attainments and teaching ability.

"Clause 2. Graduates of the higher normal schools (to be treated as a similar institution to the special school in Seoul that I suggest) or of the higher normal school for Females (similar in nature to the Seoul Girls' Normal Department), who have served as teachers in an elementary school for a period of at least one year.

"Clause 3. Teachers of public schools under the control of the Department of Education, who have received an impression of teachability from [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] teachers [illegible] high schools, [illegible] girls' [illegible] school, [illegible] at least [illegible] teachers (30 men) and [illegible] special schools and girls' [illegible] figure, but [illegible] 3 teachers (15 men). These 307 teachers [illegible] graduates from the public Japanese school [illegible] who can understand the Japanese. [illegible] high [illegible] in Japan will be [illegible] [illegible] (30 yen) [illegible]. [illegible] in Japan, [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible].

[illegible] beneficial, with qualified teachers [illegible] high schools will be [illegible] with [illegible].

[illegible] the improvement of the normal school [illegible] school is [illegible], the course of study shall be improved, the teachers shall be [illegible] [illegible] shall be established! (The [illegible] [illegible] normal school [illegible]). As to the [illegible] [illegible] normal school [illegible], [illegible] additions [illegible]

VIII. [illegible]rs.

As to [illegible] primary schools, [illegible]-sir in [illegible] century, [illegible] school. [illegible] supervisor [illegible] school as well as [illegible] of the Chinese language, [illegible] drawing. A [illegible] interpreter shall be added to each Japanese teacher, [illegible] qualification; [illegible] Japanese teachers' [illegible].

When the China-Japan War was over in 1895, the [illegible] government began to follow a similar plan. The prospect was very favorable, but unfortunately the [illegible] began to spread over [illegible] and the plan was entirely destroyed. My suggestion is to renew that plan.

The salaries for [illegible] will be about [illegible],1[illegible] [illegible] dollars per year; the detailed [illegible] as follows:

[illegible] yen per month for a Japanese teacher

1[illegible] yen per month for an interpreter

[illegible] yen [illegible] school

[illegible],[illegible] yen per year for [illegible] schools.

Then, the problem arises how to get teachers for the secondary schools. [illegible] studied in Japan [illegible], [illegible]

[illegible] called to [illegible] world [illegible] semi-annual [illegible] tion [illegible] class [illegible] produce [illegible] world". He opposes the idea of equal production. [illegible] of view is [illegible] Dr. [illegible]'s [illegible] problem. In [illegible] the [illegible] employment [illegible] avoided.

[illegible] discussed in this chapter is entirely [illegible] principles [illegible] conditions, special [illegible].

[illegible] study [illegible] distribution of population [illegible] in the U.S.

[illegible]

[illegible]

In elementary schools, the classes [illegible] as follows in [illegible] hours:[1]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

---

1. [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible].

[illegible]

Elementrary school books or charts shall be such among those examined and adopted by the Minister of Education as have been selected by the Commission for the examination of elementrary school books and charts. Such are the things which are followed by the Japanese government.

All elementray schools shall be provided with playgrounds in addition to school buildings, school sites, school appliances, etc. The importance of the play-grounds is felt by the people of all civilized countries.

The vacation in elementray schools shall not exceed 30 days in summer and 10 days in winter per annum, excluding Sundays and national holidays. [illegible] weeks of work are expected, except in case of emergency. This method is practical in Japan and in Germany with a little modification. Dr. Butler says, "The German method of dividing the year into a winter semester, [illegible] summer semester, with [illegible]-summer, one month long, [illegible] seems wiser than ours (American), for it allows more frequent alternation between work and play. Perhaps sixteen weeks - including the vacations at Christmas and Easter and a long summer vacation, is better suited to our (American) climate and habits of life, [illegible] - [illegible] spread over the [illegible] period in which school [illegible] [illegible]"[1] [illegible]

---

[1] Butler, [illegible]

[illegible] years, [illegible] education [illegible] distinct from Confucianism, or Buddhism, or Christianity, [illegible] in essence based upon [illegible] three doctrines [illegible] traditions [illegible]. [illegible] purpose [illegible] of [illegible], [illegible] with the Minister of [illegible] Education, [illegible] organized [illegible].

[illegible] training, English, [illegible] science shall be added later. [illegible] will come [illegible] in [illegible] thirty years, [illegible] their way [illegible] elementary schools, if [illegible] should [illegible].

[illegible] subjects added, [illegible] follows [illegible] increased number of teachers in the school will be required. [illegible] suggestion is to employ [illegible] teacher in the school. [illegible] can be done [illegible] is beyond question. He shall be supervisor in [illegible] sense. Further discussions [illegible] teachers will be given later.

[illegible] is very desirable from [illegible] point of view that the co-educational [illegible] elementary and middle schools. However, [illegible] traditions. Moreover, [illegible] careful study of adolescence [illegible] treat [illegible]. [illegible] elementary schools [illegible].

[illegible] so far as [illegible] instruction. [illegible] and reading [illegible].

[illegible] shall [illegible], [illegible] upon the [illegible] child? [illegible] are the following:-

1. The aim of instruction in nature study is to train the children in the habit of accurate observation of natural objects and phenomena, to show the general principles governing their relations to one another and to man, and also to arouse in the minds of the children a love for nature.

2. The aim of instruction in drawing is to train the senses of sight and the motor ability and to foster the ability of properly drawing common objects, and at the same time to enable them to improve the power of discrimination and to discern the beauty of forms.

3. The instruction in the Japanese language is of greatest importance. The knowledge of the Japanese language aids the pupils to acquire knowledge in every direction. Owing to the similarity of construction of the two languages, it is very easy for the Koreans to acquire reading knowledge of the Japanese books. When the pupils of the common schools finish their work, they will be able to read all Japanese text books. This is not only economical, but a necessity, while there are not text books published [illegible] school [illegible].

[illegible] pupils [illegible] be [illegible]. A [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] six year period of elementary schools, was given in the Chapter IV. A [illegible] objection is that the age [illegible] year of age to a [illegible] elementary school would be too low. However, as a rule, seven years old children [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] and of age. [illegible] clever pupils who [illegible] their elementary school work [illegible] [illegible] the normal year [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] not [illegible] [illegible] satisfactorily [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] school. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the choice the seventh year as the [illegible] point of elementary education. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] seems to favor the idea of the [illegible] [illegible] elementary school work until the seventh year of childhood. When the [illegible] people began to understand the necessity of more education, the compulsory system of education [illegible] be adopted and the length of compulsory education of children shall be fixed at eight years, or at least six years. In [illegible] [illegible], the compulsory education of children is fixed at [illegible] years and eight years.

The existing subjects of the course of study in elementary schools are [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible], Arithmetic, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] [illegible]. The new subjects shall be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible],

[illegible]

[illegible] adapted a children of original [illegible] was published [illegible] years ago in [illegible] elementary schools were "[illegible] to give children [illegible] of education especially adapted to the [illegible] of the community, to provide them general knowledge and skill necessary for practical life; [illegible] to their holistic development". [illegible] we say, the schools now existing in [illegible] are [illegible] to accomplish these [illegible]. [illegible] of [illegible] should be widened, the number of teachers should be increased and [illegible] should be [illegible]. As [illegible] typical elementary school [illegible] one teacher, one classroom, thirty or forty pupils, [illegible] school is only [illegible]. [illegible] an [illegible] school [illegible] be increased by [illegible] 1,000 dollars per year. [illegible] school course should be [illegible] years ([illegible]). [illegible] to be [illegible] course [illegible]. [illegible] considering [illegible] course of [illegible] other [illegible], [illegible] to [illegible]

due to the organization of the [illegible] and the problem of [illegible].

[illegible], to discuss all educational questions, and to prepare plans in school [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible]ing, [illegible] shall call [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] as effectively as possible.

The duties of the [illegible] will be [illegible] the business of inspection, both in respect to the educational administration and school [illegible] and the conduct of business [illegible] [illegible] order. [illegible] [illegible], and shall be distributed [illegible] seven districts, [illegible] be ex-officio members of the school boards of the district governments respectively, [illegible] the councillors of the district government. [illegible] which [illegible] adopted [illegible] [illegible] its district [illegible] certain locality. In addition to the [illegible] duties, [illegible] will go [illegible] through the districts giving lectures on educational problems and drawing [illegible] people to [illegible] the subject of education [illegible] their children. [illegible] inspection [illegible] at least [illegible] a year. [illegible] will [illegible] the Director of the Bureau of School Affairs [illegible] end of the school year.

[illegible] will [illegible] business connected with [illegible], [illegible], etc.

[illegible] above [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] teachers, [illegible] of [illegible]-
[illegible] teachers.

[illegible] and [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

10. [illegible].

11. [illegible].

12. [illegible].

The duties of the director will be as follows, the business assigned to him by the [illegible] of [illegible], such as:-

1. Museum schools.

2. [illegible] schools.

3. Special schools.

4. [illegible] schools.

5. Reference libraries.

6. Educational [illegible] and [illegible] societies.

7. Popular education.

8. Other institutions.

9. Laws [illegible] and [illegible] of art and science.

10. Chief [illegible] of the [illegible] affairs of local government, which will be [illegible] of [illegible].

The duties of the [illegible] advisors will be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of

clerks.

[illegible] will control all [illegible] relations to education and learning.

[illegible] under the direction of a [illegible] of state for education, shall conduct the business of the Minister's Cabinet, and assist in the business of [illegible] under a special order. One of these secretaries will [illegible] upon the Minister [illegible] for education to transact secret [illegible], and [illegible] the business of the Bureau under special order. The second will [illegible] to treasury, public documents and compilation. The third will attend teachers' licenses, teachers' pensions, reports and records.

The business referred to will be considered [illegible] following:-

Minister's Cabinet.[1]

1. The supervision of public school affairs.

2. The appointment, promotion, discipline and social position of teachers.

3. The examination of [illegible] school [illegible].

4. The compilation of [illegible] and charts needful for education.

.....

1. [illegible]

2. [illegible]

VI. The Department of Education.

[illegible] there shall [illegible] necessity of establishing the department of education in [illegible]. A bureau of education will be enough to [illegible] such educational affairs [illegible].[1] [illegible], the [illegible]al- [illegible] in [illegible]ral, says, "The department of education is believed to be a farce. All the [illegible] clerks [illegible] are probably to do [illegible] - [illegible], [illegible] - [illegible] and [illegible] (...ers [illegible]). [illegible] farce is to be [illegible] as a kind of necessary evil in the official system of the government, let the evil be run as economically as possible by dismissing the majority of the secretaries and clerks and runners who are paid for [illegible]. The money thus saved should be spent in improving the existing schools and [illegible]". The essential point is to improve the organization of the department and appoint better qualified officers. There should be one minister ([illegible] vice-minister), three secretaries, three [illegible] advisers, one director of the bureau of school affairs, one architect, one superintendent of schools (in [illegible]), seven superintendents of schools (in seven districts, i.e., one in each district), [illegible]

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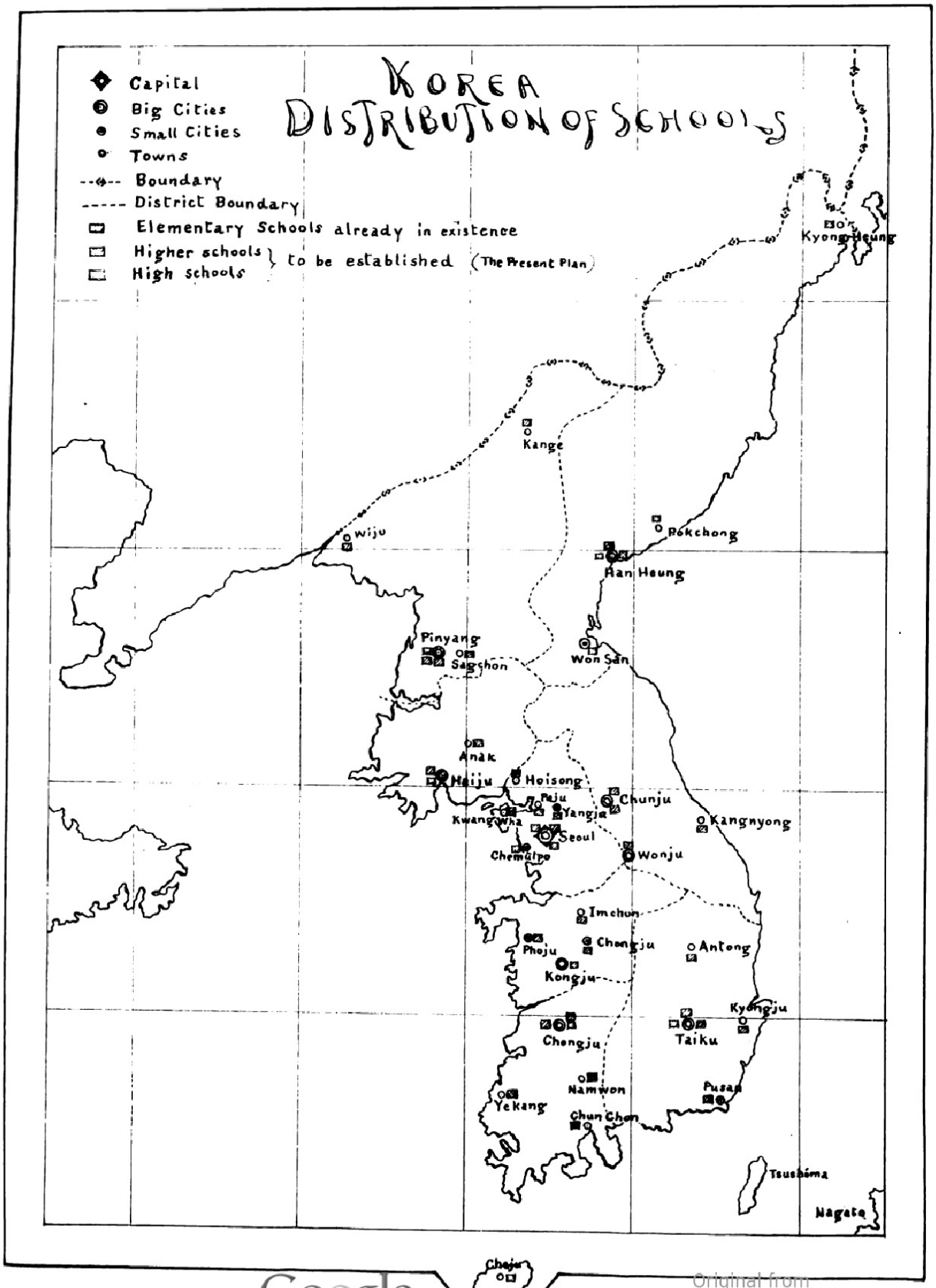
1. [illegible] . . 1 [illegible] : [illegible] , p. [illegible] ,



about [illegible], [illegible] of the [illegible] of social [illegible] communication. [illegible] will be [illegible] labor.)

five important cities, i.e., one in each city. The names of the cities are as follows:-

1. Ning-Hsia
2. Hsi-an
3. Tsaiho
4. Chen-ju
5. Sian

In accordance with the natural characteristics of the localities, each special school will have different departments. According to a careful study of the local conditions in regard to health, civilization, population, production, etc., Ning-Hsia special school and Hsi-an special school shall respectively have three departments, to-wit: Agricultural, Commercial and Industrial. Tsaiho and Chen-ju special schools should have respectively three departments, namely, Commercial, Agricultural and Industrial; Sian only should have seven departments, namely, Law; Economics; Medicine; Mining; Agriculture and Commerce; Natural Science; Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry; besides Girls' Education Department.

The following map will show the present plan of the distribution of all schools throughout China.

(According to the plan, the estimate of annual expenses of schools shall be about $[illegible],000. The temporary expenses on buildings, furniture, apparatus, etc. will be

V. [illegible] Normal Schools in [illegible] Localities?

Under present [illegible] on most [illegible] high schools and normal schools [illegible]. [illegible] boys' [illegible], [illegible] girls' [illegible], [illegible] boys' [illegible] girls' [illegible] (or higher normal schools), so-[illegible]: fifteen schools [illegible] established. [illegible] schools should be distributed [illegible] districts, [illegible] in each [illegible] district, [illegible] boys and girls' [illegible] should be [illegible].

[illegible] of [illegible] cities[1] in which [illegible] should be established, which advantageous are follows:-

	Population.
1. Pin[illegible] (平壤)	[illegible]
2. [illegible] (咸興)	- - - -
3. [illegible] (春川)	10,000
4. [illegible] (大邱)	[illegible]
5. [illegible] (全州)	[illegible]
6. [illegible] (公州)	[illegible]
7. [illegible] (京城)	[illegible]
8. [illegible] (海州)	[illegible]

[illegible] should be distributed [illegible]

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1. [illegible]

following diagram:-

The Junior School.

School Year	Girls, Age	Boys, Age.
1st	7 - 8	7 - 8
2nd	8 - 9	8 - 9
3rd	9 - 10	9 - 10
4th	10 - 11	10 - 11
5th	11 - 12	11 - 12
6th	12 - 13	12 - 13

The Senior School.

1st	13 - 14	13 - 14
2nd	14 - 15	14 - 15
3rd	15 - 16	15 - 16
4th	16 - 17	16 - 17
5th	17 - 18	

Special School

1st	17 - 18	17 - 18
2nd	18 - 20	18 - 19
3rd	20 - 21	19 - 20
4th	21 - 22	

The school year [illegible] special [illegible] [illegible],

[illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

shorten the period of middle schools and of higher schools [illegible] over seven years. In France [illegible] pupils who finish the sixth year work of the elementary school enter the middle school which [illegible] the first [illegible] the transition from the elementary school [illegible] the secondary school extends over five years. However, I do not think [illegible] be dispensed with the two years' period of the higher schools and we provide a [illegible] year in addition to the original three years' period of middle schools. In France [illegible] of [illegible] seems to have [illegible]. The secondary school years begin to be fixed at six.[1] The American [illegible] of the organization and the [illegible] of schools should be reformed, as Dr. Butler[2] says, "there is a tremendous waste in our (American) educational system". The [illegible] especial-ly [illegible] adopted by the [illegible], [illegible] the difficulties above described. [illegible] a well organized school system which is applicable to the present conditions [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] over fifteen years throughout elementary, middle and college courses. The principles which I follow are [illegible] to make the course of study concise and full and complete.

The outline of the course [illegible] will be found in the

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1. Brooks, [illegible]. [illegible] of [illegible] Secondary [illegible] Rev. [illegible]:475-4[illegible].

2. Butler, [illegible]

II. What kind of schools should be established?

The urgent need of Korean people is to acquire a practical knowledge which makes their existence worthy. Acquirements of this knowledge by the Korean people will put an end to the [illegible] tendency of [illegible] nation. This will be accomplished by improving the elementary schools so called "[illegible]", on the one hand and by establishing well organized high schools with foundation on modern [illegible] principles, as [illegible], and special schools consisting of such departments as mentioned below:-
1. Agriculture, 2. Commerce, 3. Industry, 4. Literature, 5. Law, 6. Mechanics, 7. Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, 8. History and Geography, 9. Natural Sciences, 10. Surgery and 11. Medicine, in addition to the Girls' Education department [illegible]. It should be understood that education is a gradual process and has a life. It grows when the people grow. Education in Korea is at the stage of its birth. The [illegible] of education at present [illegible] as such.

The first place of education is to give practical knowledge to the Korean people [illegible] of life. [illegible] of the [illegible]. The tendency is to

suggestions should be accepted, such as the additional work that would have in order to see it would be accomplished.

There are six different forms of bonding for corn, that is land bank, customs bank, house bank, mission bank, sand-mold bank and miscellaneous. Roll banks, be included in the miscellaneous.

need of such unremunerated expenditure spent on the army, navy, [illegible] the two divisions of the Japanese expeditionary [illegible] the whole country.

Thus far, one may have no doubt of the possibility of securing a sufficient amount of school funds. But if the reduction of time' [illegible] of the budget of expenses cannot be accepted, my suggestion is to levy a per capita tax. According to the Statesman's Year Book already referred to, the population of Korea is estimated at from 8,[illegible],000 to 13,000,000. Native statistics (1900) gives 5,606,151 inhabitants (3,100,650 males and 2,505,501 females) liable to taxation. Now, if these 5,606,151 inhabitants pay 5¢ per month or in other words 60¢ per annum for the welfare of their fellow countrymen, what will the result be? The total sum of money thus levied amounts to [illegible]3,364,90[illegible]. (I mean Korean dollars). This sum will be sufficient to support 8,354 such elementary schools as we will see later; i.e., in brief, a school consisting of two or three rooms, which has three teachers (two regular teachers and one interpreter). Still further if this sum will be spent on the maintenance of high schools, of which this study is mainly concerned, 4[illegible] well equipped high school will be supported.

In any of these ways there is possibility of maintaining [illegible] school system [illegible]. In any one of

[illegible] divisions are only [illegible], [illegible] generally, [illegible] small holdings or more divisions is due to the concentration of [illegible] in the hands of a few capitalists. [illegible] result [illegible] least [illegible] divisions of such small holdings. [illegible] moreover, by precise [illegible] of the [illegible] laws, [illegible] will, [illegible] undoubtedly, result an increase of the revenue by [illegible] per year. This revenue must be secured by the government and some part of it, at least [illegible], should be given for the improvement of elementary schools and establishment and maintenance of high schools and special schools.

I will show some facts by which we can understand that there is possibility of securing school funds. The chief branches of expenditure, according to the Lieutenant's Year Book,[1] were in 1903: War, [illegible] nickel dollars; finance, [illegible]; interior, [illegible]; posts and telegraphs, [illegible]; the Imperial household, [illegible]. The budget, however, is not trustworthy. For example, the [illegible] nickel dollars, [illegible] as the state revenue, is a fixed estimate, the actual yield being nearly [illegible] nickel dollars. . . . . The finances of Korea, in fact, are quite unorganized". The reduction of the expenses of the government is possible. The [illegible] nickel dollars for the "Korean Army Maintenance" may be reduced. There will be no

1. The Lieutenant's Year Book, 1905, p. 203.

[illegible] Government.

As [illegible] appropriated [illegible] budget [illegible] amounted [illegible] educational purposes [illegible] Government is only [illegible] (the German national dollar is about [illegible] the value of [illegible] American dollar at present and is called "[illegible]"), while the expenses of the Imperial Household amount to [illegible]. This is "[illegible] disproportionate even in the future". [illegible] the Emperor's [illegible] as well as [illegible], [illegible] of every item of expenditure of the Imperial Household should be entrusted to skilled officials in accordance with the advice of the Japanese advisers. Instead of supporting useless attendants who [illegible] , [illegible] applications [illegible] support schools. The reduction of [illegible] from the Imperial Household expenditure and the use of the savings as a school fund is one of the most important reforms [illegible].

According to the history of Korean civilization,[1] the annual revenue and expenditure of the Government were not over [illegible], [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] of revenue the [illegible] amounted to [illegible] per quarter. This [illegible] is levied in the form divisions of [illegible], which are [illegible] the official record.

Schools	Pupils
[illegible] School	[illegible]
[illegible] School	"
[illegible] School	"
[illegible] School	"
[illegible] Industrial School	[illegible]
[illegible] School	Japanese [illegible]
[illegible] School	"
Kwangju Industrial School	[illegible]

[illegible], [illegible] School, [illegible] Industrial School was established at Taiho, [illegible] in the [illegible] of Korea in the year 1907. The [illegible] year, one middle school was established in [illegible]. In these schools, Japanese teachers are employed.

Moreover, [illegible] higher schools in Korea herself, the government [illegible] to open to let [illegible] higher education there. The need of secondary schools in Korea is [illegible].

ary schools located throughout the city, with total enrollment for this year (1908) of 858 boys. The course of study adopted in all these schools is composed of reading, composition, arithmetic, geography, history, writing and gymnastics. Teachers are appointed on the ratio of one teacher for every 30 pupils. The monthly salary of a teacher ranges from $17. to $25, silver, according to the term of their service. The annual estimate allowed for these two institutions amounts to $14,416.

There are 24[1] local primary schools stationed in principal centers in the country, each receiving from the Department of Education $30. a month.

While this condition of the primary education is better than nothing, we certainly believe that it can and ought to be improved.

[2](Private schools established by Japanese education societies and individuals in several locatities are as follows:-

1 & 2 Tsurumi, H. Hist. of Korean Civilization, P. 368 & 370 - 71.

Catholic Mission.

The Catholic Mission under the French Fathers maintains an important theological seminary in Seoul, where men are educated for the ministry. The teaching is in Latin, and a number of native priests of the church have been educated there.

Miscellaneous.

The Methodist, Presbyterian, Catholic, and other missions support schools for little girls, where the children are taught Korean and useful things. These are rather homes than schools.

Many military schools in Korea at various times under the charge of foreigners have all passed away and the Koreans have just organized a military school of their own, with no foreign instructors.

A German teacher has just arrived from work in Japan to open a school in Seoul for teaching the German language. He is under contract for three years, with $300., silver, per month also for house rent.

There are ten schools in Seoul under the care of the Department of Education. Of these one is a normal school with 30 students, whose curriculum consists of reading, composition, arithmetic, geography, history, and dictation. The institution has two Korean teachers, one receiving $50. silver, and the other $15. silver, a month. [illegible] are pri-

each; two servants, $4. per month each; and the scholars are furnished with stationery and a midday lunch. The allowance for 1897, $2,000 in silver, and for 1898 it is $2,200. ($1,100. gold).

English School.

The most important of the foreign language schools and the one with the best equipment is the English school. The head master, W. DuFlon Hutchison, assistant master, T. E. Halifax, are good teachers. The school was begun in November, 1894. Uniforms are used. (It teaches such games as foot-ball and other college sports). It is the plan of this school to give the young men an idea of general knowledge, in addition to the use of the English language. The masters desire rather to make manly youths of their boys, hoping that they may be induced to continue their studies, or at least have a desire for knowledge greater than they would have otherwise possessed. The scholars from this school are from the middle classes, which probably accounts for much of the school's success. The expenses of the pupils, exclusive of the teachers' salaries, are $4,230., silver, per annum. The head master receives $300., silver, per month; assistant master, $250.; one native teacher at $25.; one at $20., and three at $15. each. There are 120 scholars enrolled in this school, with average attendance for 1896 of 110.

He has three assistants (native). The first receives $15. per month and the second and the third $10. each. The school has at present four courses, but this number is arbitrary and may depend upon the number of pupils and their progress during the year.

As a rule, the Korean pupils show a special interest in geography and history and very much aptitude for mathematics,-syntax is rather feeble.

French School.

One of the most successful schools in Seoul is the French school under Mr. M. Mertel, although it has only been in fair running order since January 1896. French interpreters are met with at all Government departments and at the homes of many high officials. At the commencement of this school, it only had an enrollment of 17 pupils. The number of pupils has steadily increased, until it now has 100 in attendance, with four assistant teachers, chosen from the first class scholars. The plan of this school is to turn out good interpreters and teachers of the French language, and at the same time to give them a working knowledge of Arithmetic, history, geography, and book-keeping, so that they may be fitted for the posts of clerks and assistants in the Government. The cost of maintenance, in silver, is as follows: One assistant teacher, $20. per month; three assistant teachers, $15. per month;

[illegible] teacher. [illegible] pupils, [illegible] preliminary [illegible]. [illegible] dollars a month. [illegible] Chinese students, [illegible] other [illegible] the expense of the school. The enrollment is 140, with a daily attendance of 120.

Chinese School.

On Sept 1st, 1917, the Korean Government employed a Chinese teacher from Peking to teach a Chinese school, with the object of learning the good Chinese and manners and giving them a knowledge of the Chinese literature and classics. The school has a daily attendance of 55. The age of the pupils varies from 17 to 30, a salary of [illegible] month for the teacher is added. The cost of maintenance is $100. per month in addition to the salary. The scholars are given 5 cents per day for lunch. The students are divided into three classes, and school lasts from 8 A.M. to 3 P.M. There is no session on Saturday afternoon or on Sunday.

Foreign School.

This school was established in April, 1918, and [illegible] at present [illegible] pupils receive 7 cents per day for midday lunch. The foreign teacher receives $1.0. silver per month, and at present he also has $10. extra per month for [illegible] scholars [illegible] for lunch.

per annum. The head master receives a salary of $1,500. and the assistant master receives $400. per annum (equal in gold to one-half these sums). (There is one Y.M.C.A. School in Seoul.)

Private Japanese School.

The Foreign Education Society of Japan also maintains a school in Seoul, called the "Meijo Gakko". This was organized in April, 1902, "as a token of the sincere sympathy for the lack of a sound educational basis in Korea, with the view of giving a thorough elementary course of instruction to Korean youths, and thus aiming to form a true foundation of the undisputed independence of that country. Among the active members of society are Messrs. Oshikawa and Honda, most prominent Christians in Japan, and the teachers in charge of the school are graduates of the Kyoto Doshisha School. It is supported by the voluntary contributions of philanthropists resident in Japan and Korea. It endeavors to teach all popular sciences both in Japanese and Korean". This school has two ordinary courses - higher and lower - of three years each and a special course of one year for the teaching of the Japanese language. There are four teachers who receive only the actual cost of their living. The cost of the maintenance of the school is $3,000. silver. The school building is a Korean house modelled, with five class rooms and quar-

America or Europe. In the study of geography I found that the interest was sustained, and the men applied themselves vigorously. The difficulty in the pronunciation of foreign names and the fact that the Chinese books have transliterated the geographical names in such a grotesque manner has been something of an obstacle."

The normal students are housed and fed by the Government at an expense of $5. ($2.50 gold) per month each. The English students are given their midday meal. The head master received $300. ($150.gold) per month.

Government Japanese School.

The Government Japanese Language School (Nichigo Gakko) was organized in 1891 to teach the Japanese language, geography, history, political economy, and "the popular sciences". It has a course of study extending over three years. There have been 11 graduates from the school, which now has an enrollment of 61. Text books, stationery, and the midday lunch are provided by the Government. There is instruction furnished in military gymnastics. The buildings are foreign adaption of Korean houses and have three class rooms, one dining room and one office, owning a total of 1,440 square feet of space with a play ground of 10,800 square feet. The school has a Japanese head master, an assistant master (Japanese) and two Korean assistant teachers. The assistant teachers get $300. and $10. silver

functions is to prepare them [illegible] schools, a work in which [illegible] have had considerable experience. It is unfortunate that in connection with this normal school the Government has established a school for the teaching of English by the son of [illegible], that draw[illegible] from devoting [illegible] to the English [illegible], as [illegible] desire to do. There are at present enrolled in the normal school 30 scholars, while the English school under [illegible] has 33 students. The principal has one native assistant in the English department at a salary of $20. silver ($10. gold) per month, and two assistants in the normal department who receive [illegible]. ([illegible] gold) and [illegible]. ($10. gold) respectively. The last two teach only the Chinese classics. As to the work, Mr. Hulbert says:-

"[illegible], [illegible], [illegible] ance of little value, I found it necessary to [illegible] the curriculum for the first year to arithmetic and general geography. During the first year the [illegible] thoroughly received [illegible] intermediate arithmetic, the application of every part of which I adapted to Korean life and customs. This, in view of the utter lack of text books, I found encouraging, and shows that these Koreans have good capacity along the mathematical lines. I found among the whole class [illegible] physical [illegible], [illegible] of

ers and four native assistants, with three instructors in the Chinese character. No money is given to any of the pupils of this school except for services rendered. Poor boys are given employment in the mission, printing press or bookkeeping, and they thus learn a useful trade while helping themselves to a general education. The boys wear a uniform, and they have some drill in gymnastics and military tactics. One prominent feature of this school is the debating society, in which the boys have shown a remarkable aptitude for public speaking. The preparatory course extends over three years. Reading, writing and spelling are taught in the first year; geography, arithmetic and composition in the second; and history, algebra, drawing, physiology, and a course in the new testament in the third. This is followed by a regular college course, which is only arranged for, however, through the sophmore year.

Normal School (American).

Seoul has another American school, taught by Rev. H. B. Hulbert, one of the three teachers sent from America in 1897. It is meant to be a normal school for the drilling of native teachers, who may go out and take charge of primary schools for the people. It was the idea of the Government in starting this school to use the teachers prepared in it for establishing a regular system of public schools throughout the country. One of Mr. Hulbert's

was done in the eight months. The Koreans are very quick in acquiring a knowledge of foreign languages.

In 1886, a school was started in Seoul under the charge of three teachers selected by the Department of the Interior at the request of the State Department of the U.S., in accordance with repeated requests from the Korean Government. These gentlemen served in this capacity for varying periods till the school finally closed in 1894.

The present favorable aspect of education in Korea really dates from the Japan-China war.

American Methodist School.

The Mission of the American Methodist Church maintains a flourishing school, which was originally started in 1886, under the name of Pai Chai "Hall for Rearing Useful Men", a name conferred upon the school by His Majesty. Under an agreement made with the Korean Government in 1896, a certain number of pupils were placed in this school by the Government upon a compensation of $1.00 silver(50 cents gold) per month. The Government further pays for a native teacher for every 50 scholars. The course of study, discipline, &c., is entirely in the hands of the mission. Attendance at chapel and at Sunday service is compulsory. From an attendance of 50 in 1895, the school has now 103 pupils, and 176 were in attendance at the close of last year's term - June 1897. The school has two foreign teach-

Educational Institutions and Methods in Korea.[1]

The education of Korean children is usually carried on at home. Several families may unite and employ a teacher, who will instruct the boys in the use of the Chinese character and in the principles of the Chinese classics. Well-to-do fathers usually provide their boys with a private tutor. Girls are not usually taught to read. The native characters of writing called "ern o nk'ur" an alphabet consisting of one hundred and fifty-four sounds, began to spread among common people about five hundred years since.

[2](The schools are to be of three kinds - Government, Public and Private. Government schools will be supported by the royal general treasury, and public schools by the magistracy or prefecture. Private schools may be aided by the local or royal treasury. The order says, "Children shall be taught in order that the people may be educated, that a general knowledge may be diffused, and that men of ability may be raised up to fill the various professions." Such was the royal order of September 10,1895, providing regulations for the establishment of primary school in Korea.)

In 1883, an English school was started in Seoul, under the care of an Englishman, H. F. Halifax. The chief work

1. Consular Report [illegible] U.S. [illegible], [illegible]

2. [illegible] of the U.S., [illegible]

following list of expenditures:-[1]

Imperial privy purse	$1,1[illegible],[illegible]
Imperial "Sacrifices"	18[illegible],041
Palace construction	3[illegible],000
Palace guard	17[illegible],256
Special Palace guard	1,[illegible]
Total	1,751,634
School expenditure	27,718
Public works	434
"Suppressing Robbers"	500
Total	[illegible],642

1. Roman W. Doran: A. Deputy's Diary, Outlook Vol. 11 [illegible] 812

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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1. [illegible]
2. [illegible]
3. [illegible]

volving civil rights are decided by the courts.

The women, married and unmarried, are kept in great seclusion.

Marriage is a matter of negotiation between the parents and friends of the parents, and is often concluded in childhood. Unmarried persons of the male sex can be distinguished by the method of wearing their hair hanging down in cues. (The cues worn by adults are objects for scandal. This causes the vices of early-marriage.)

Smoking is a universal habit to which both sexes are addicted.

There are many industries here which might by means of cheap labor be successfully promoted. There are mines to be developed. In the north, there should be a market of timber near at hand.

Agriculture and cattle and sheep raising could be stimulated so as to produce a surplus for exportation, but there are difficulties to contend with; the extremes of heat and cold are great, there are no roads or means of transportation, and the policy of exclusion still has strong adherents. Korea, however, will soon require mining machinery, agricultural implements, hardware, cotton and woolen goods, coal oil, and many products and manufactures which she demands.

grade of skill unitted.

The people seem to be a hardy, vigorous, well-formed race, of medium stature; and while the yellow skin, almond-shaped eyes, and black hair of the Mongolian race prevails, men with light hair and beard and blue eyes are sometimes seen.

The wages paid to the laboring classes approximate 15 cents per day and to the artisans 25 cents per day.

Slavery is said to exist in a modified form, and is even sometimes voluntary, as thus the poor man escapes extortion and oppression. The artisans and many classes of laborers, however, belong to powerful organizations or guilds, by which means they maintain a degree of independence and enforce their rights.[1] (The Koreans are much prized as laborers in Japan, and considerable numbers of them are being taken there to work in the coal mines, at which work they are superior to the Japanese in many respects. It has been found that in work upon the Seoul-Chemulpo-Railroad, now being constructed by Americans, the Koreans are superior to the Chinese as laborers upon earth works, and the engineers in charge think that they were quite as good as the laborers they had been accustomed to in America.)

Crime is severely punished and questioned in-

1. Consul's Report on the Trade, vol.56, 1 12, p.337.

perous condition prospectively.

The German mines at Hinsing are still in the period of exploitation.

During the year 1900, concessions were granted to the Japanese for the Chicsan mines, and to the French for mines yet to be located. No work has yet been done in connection with mines covered by concession granted to a Russian subject)[1].

In the northern district wheat, barley, rye, cattle, ginseng -which is a Government monopoly- medical herbs, dried fish, honey, tiger and leopard skins, furs, and hides are produced. The products of the central and southern districts are rice, silk, cotton, hemp, tobacco, wheat, corn, barley, millet, dye-woods, fruits, vegetables, cattle, and hides.

Among the manufactures are silk, cotton, paper, mats, fans, linen cloths, iron and stone ware, pottery, hats, shoes, screens, combs, pipes, brushes, tiles for roofing, carved kinds of furniture, mechanical and agricultural implements, etc. Some articles exhibit a degree of excellence, but the majority are rude and primitive. Cloths are woven in hand-looms, and pottery is made by the use of the wheel. Specimens of old bronze and porcelain are occasionally found, showing that in the past a higher de-

1. Consular Report of the U.S., Vol.60, No.01, P.470.

The country is well watered and fairly wooded, and the Government exercises much care in maintaining the forests. . Many wild animals abound in the mountains, such as tigers, leopards, bears, wild boars, etc.; and pheasants, water-fowl, and other game birds are abundant. Of the domestic animals, the bulls and cows compare favorably with those of America, they are well bred and are used as beasts of burden. (The horses are entirely small and inferior); the swine are poor and ill-favored. Goats and sheep are rarely, if ever, seen.

There are apricots, nectarines, peaches, plums, apples, pears, and several kinds of berries. These fruits, however, perhaps for the want of cultivation and selection, are far inferior to those grown in the United States. The variety of vegetables is limited, and the quality is poor, even the potato is unknown. In spite of the severe restrictions, no inconsiderable amount of gold dust is extracted each year, and mines of gold, silver, copper, lead, and iron are said to exist in all parts of the country. (In the Consular Report of the United States, Vol.86, we find the following statement:-

Korea seems likely to become an important field for gold mining.

The American mines at Unsan are working successfully.

The English mines at Hunsan are said to be in a pros-

The roadways are narrow bridle paths, the princip-al vehicles being one-wheeled carts, which in some places are [illegible]. Bulls and ponies are used as pack animals. Persons of rank and distinction travel on horseback or in sedan-chairs. Inns are scarce and inconvenient, but the people are said to be kind and hospitable.

According to official accounts there are 1,[illegible] enrolled militia in the country, but they are unaccustomed to drill and are poorly armed.[1] (In 1891, there were eight military divisions, two [illegible] (provisions and supply regiments) and two cavalry regiments. The regular trained soldiers numbered only [illegible].)

The kingdom is divided into eight departments, viz:- Ham-kyung, to the northern department, at the southern extremity of which is the open port of [illegible]-an-do; Whang-hai-do; Kang-won-do; Kyung-kui-do, in which department is situated Seoul, the capital, and the open port of In-chun, Choong-chung-do; Chulla-do, and Kyung-sang-do, which contains the open port of Fusan.

Korea is a land of mountains. Hardly [illegible] plains are to be seen. In central and eastern portions are several [illegible]. The [illegible] are extremely [illegible].

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[1] [illegible]

The result of this system is that the people are divided into parties and a bitter partisan spirit is engendered, each party seeking to secure the offices, with their titles and emoluments.

Certain special privileges attach to officials, such as exemption from arrest. They can only be arrested upon a writ from the Department of Justice.

The Chinese method of examinations for official promotion prevailed for years. Examinations of applicants took place at stated periods, when diplomas, of which there were three classes, were conferred upon the successful candidates. The holders of these diplomas were eligible to corresponding official positions. Now there is a period of transition and the method is not in practice, and a new method will be adopted in the near future.

There are numerous private schools, nearly all of the people can read and write the Corean language. In this language there are only simple books, but the learning of the country is of China, and the better classes are well versed in Chinese literature.

The titles to lands are derived from the government, and are carefully registered in local offices, the tenure depends upon the payment of taxes, which are paid in kind (grain) [illegible] of officials.

[illegible]:[1] Its People, Trade, and Industries.

"The population is estimated at 11,000,000, and the number of houses at 1,700,000.

"The Government is an absolute monarchy, all power vesting in the sovereign."[2] He had three prime ministers, or advisors, who held their offices for life. There were also six heads of departments, and these with three ministers constituted the council of State. They are required to report the result of their work each day to the king in person. There is at present one prime minister. There are also seven ministers of departments, and these with one minister constitute the council of State. The departments are as follows:- Foreign, Interior, Finance, Army, Justice, Education, and Agriculture, Commerce, and Industry.

Important officials are invariably appointed from the higher classes, the common people taking little part in public affairs.

The nobility seems to have a family distinction, but their rank depends upon the grade of the highest official position which they have occupied, and attaches to them for life. For this reason officials are frequently changed.

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1. 2 Consular Report [illegible], Vol. 10, [illegible], pp. 416.

their influence the common and high schools are continually elevated; while through this increasing perfection of the lower schools, the colleges themselves continually advance". Without pursuing the natural stage of development of schools in civilized countries, Korea will never come to understand the value of education. The addition of elementary education should not be overlooked as important, but still more important is to establish a sound system of secondary and collegiate education.

Let us study the Korean conditions and then suggest a plan for the organization of secondary schools.

spite of my careful study in the secondary education in Europe and America. Moreover, my plan is distinct from Dr. Hall's. Dr. Butler[1] says, "The secondary school is the most ancient of existing educational institutions. It antedates the university by several centuries, and by its side the primary or elementary school, springing as it does from needs and ideas that are comparatively modern, seems but a creature of yesterday". "The true way", says the Rev. L. C. Sealy[2], "to improve the law is to establish the higher institutions of learning. Colleges and universities are the cause rather than the effect of our (American) system of graded schools.. Says Milton: 'The university created patrons, and it was not created by them'. Every country has had a similar experience. The universities of Germany have proved so that no double system of secondary instruction for which Germany is today so famous. So the influence of the Academy and Sorbonne at Paris is felt in all the Lycees and primary schools of France. And who can estimate the powers which Yale, and Harvard, and our (American) other colleges, have exerted upon our (American) primary and secondary instruction? Colleges send forth teachers better qualified for their profession, and through

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1. Butler, N. M. The Function of the Secondary School, The Monthly, Nov. P. 121.

2. Sealy, L. C. Ideal of a College, The Ohio Teacher: [illegible]

I Introduction.

The national conditions of Korea are distinct from those of other civilized nations in many respects. The difficulty of organizing a good school system of the secondary grade is a parent. However, it seems to be that it is possible to improve the present school system and organize a system of the secondary grade. Moreover, there is an urgent need of organizing a sound school system. How often, the troubles between her neighboring nations were caused by their predecessors toward her! Only by means of education, we can relieve her from the present condition and guard her against her future misery.

Mr. Hoka, the ex-vice-minister of the Department of Education of Japan, said that Japan will spend a part of the required indemnity, for a loan for the diffusion of elementary education throughout Korea, if she could obtain said indemnity. But the plan was in vain, since the negotiation held at Portsmouth ended in October, 1905, was unfavorable to the Japanese. Her first duty is to oversee the Koreans, so desirable she is carried out an educational work.

Under the present conditions of Korea, a suggestion was found [illegible] to the [illegible], in

I [illegible] - - -

A Plan for the Organization of Secondary Schools in Korea

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Masashi Moshida

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